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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,486—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th Dec.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	17th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st "
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Partitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5987	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	12th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	O. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 635

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,360	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 10, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 394.	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 : six months, Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th December, at 10a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 30th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th December, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 17th December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

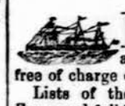
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,432	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,256	X	9th May, 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 15th Dec.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Pole Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15.) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

—BASS'S BEER—
BOTTLED BY
FOSTER AND STONE

GUINESS'S
—DUBLIN STOUT.—

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER ALE,
BY IND COOPE & CO.

MESSIEURS GRUBER ET CIE.'S
CELEBRATED BOCK ALE,
As used in the Principal Hotels and Restaurants in Europe.

BECK'S PILSENER BEER.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA
SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

ENGLISH-MADE
KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES.

GUARANTEED superior to any Watches at the price.
GUARANTEED Perfect Timekeepers.
GUARANTEED to last a life-time.
GUARANTEED to go for 3 years without the necessity for cleaning and reoiling.
GUARANTEED full plate movements.
GUARANTEED English lever movements.
GUARANTEED full compensation balances.
GUARANTEED English Watches at hitherto impossible prices.
GUARANTEED The most reliable and therefore cheapest Watches made.
GUARANTEED for durability and workmanship.
GUARANTEED for accuracy of performance.
GUARANTEED without a rival.
GUARANTEED Sterling Silver cases.

PRICE.—Crystal Face Case Rs. 95. Hunting Case Rs. 105. Half Hunting Rs. 110. In neat Morocco Case with Spare Glass and mainspring and guaranteed for 3 years.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS AND JEWELLERS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
XMAS WHISKIES

	Per doz. bots. Rs. a.	Per gallon. (jar extra) Rs. a.
"Bonnie Dundee" A superior low-priced Whisky	22 8	10 0
"Ferrintosh." The Cream of Scotch Whiskies	25 8	11 4
"Club Whisky." A first-class peg Whisky	28 0	12 8
"Old Vatted." A very choice Old Spirit	31 8	14 4
"Lorne Highland	32 0	...
Stenhouse's Liqueur	33 0	...

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS
NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
COOKED TURKEYS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

KEMP'S COCA PREPARATIONS
UNEQUALLED by any TONIC or MEDICATED wines IMPORTED, will be found to retain to the FULLEST EXTENT the stimulating and SUSTAINING powers of the COCA LEAF.

KEMP'S COCA CORDIAL
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle
AN AGREEABLE TONIC LIQUEUR.

KEMP'S COCA WINE
Rs. 2-8 per Bottle
A STRENGTHENING and NOURISHING STIMULANT grateful to the palate and quite suitable for the daily use of those liable to SEVERE EXERTION for CONVALESCENTS and those in weak or DELICATE HEALTH, etc., etc.,

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AN UNFAILING RECIPE
for ensuring A LUXURIANT CROP of FINE HAIR.
USE FREELY and FREQUENTLY
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
and apply the HAIR BRUSH VIGOROUSLY AFTERWARDS.

You will Quickly notice a decided improvement and your hair will shortly lose its lustreless appearance and become more brilliant, stronger and healthier than before, whilst its colour will improve. This DOUCHE supplies all the NOURISHMENT NEEDED by the HAIR and SCALP and is a thoroughly efficient
RESTORER for Every OCCASION.
Rs 1-8 and 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GERMICIDE
THE NEW DISINFECTANT.
A POWERFUL OXIDISING AGENT.
To be used in the same manner as ordinary Disinfecting Powders.
Price per Large Tin 8 as, Per Dozen Rs. 5,
PREPARED BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

RELIANCE
CAN ALWAYS BE PLACED ON
KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS AND KEMP'S REMEDIES.

The COMPANY'S NAME is a full guarantee of the QUALITY and EFFICACY of the articles sold under its labels.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4
KEMP'S ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE Re. 1.
etc, etc.
KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP Re. 1.
KEMP'S SUMMER SALINE Rs. 1-4.
KEMP'S SARSAPARILLAS Rs. 2-4 and Rs. 2-8, etc.

These are preparations of the finest possible quality.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

EDITIONS FOR 1899 OF

LETTS'S DIARIES.

ROUGH SCRIBBLING AND COMMERCIAL DIARIES, OFFICE AND POCKET DIARIES.

SCRIBBLING AND COMMERCIAL SERIES.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (13×8).

	Rs. a.
No. 31 Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting	1 6
„ 31 ——interleaved Blotting	2 4
„ 32 Week on page (pages divided perpendicularly), with Blotting	1 12
„ 37 Week on page, space for Sunday, interleaved Blotting	0 14
„ 41 One day on page, cloth back	4 6
„ 41 ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound	7 0
„ 42 Two days on page, interleaved Blotting, cloth bound	4 0

QUARTO (10×8).

No. 33 Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting	1 2
„ 33 ——interleaved Blotting	1 12
„ 33 ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound	3 14

LONG QUARTO (13+5).

No. 38 Week in opening, Sunday at foot interleaved Blotting	1 6

OCTAVO (7½×5).

No. 5 Week in opening, space for Sunday, without Blotting	0 14
„ 35 ——interleaved Blotting	1 6
„ 35 ——interleaved Blotting, cloth bound	2 4
„ 36 Week on page, space for Sunday, with Blotting	0 14
„ 45 One day on page	2 10
„ 45 ——interleaved Blotting, bound cloth	4 6
„ 46 Two days on page	2 4
„ 46 ——interleaved Blotting, bound cloth	3 8
„ 47 Week in opening, space for Sunday, interleaved Blotting	0 14

OFFICE EDITIONS.

These Diaries are printed on a superior cream wove glazed paper, with a large mass of valuable information, Lists of London, Country, Foreign, and Colonial Bankers, &c., and will be found more complete than any others published.

FOOLSCAP SIZE (12½×8).

	Rs. a.
No. 51 Cloth, 1 day on page, with Sundays and index	12 0
„ 52 Cloth, 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index	9 4

LARGE POST QUARTO (9½+7½).

No. 1 Cloth, 1 day on page, with Sundays and index	8 12
„ 2a Cloth, 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index	6 10
„ 3 Cloth, week in opening, with space for Sundays	5 4

LARGE POST OCTAVO (7½×4½).

No. 8 Cloth, 1 day on page, with Sundays and index	5 12
„ 9 Cloth, 2 days on page, whole page for Saturday, with index	4 6
„ 10 Cloth, 3 days on page	4 0
„ 11 Cloth, week in opening	3 8
„ 11b Cloth, 3 days in opening, left page mems., right accounts	4 6

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. "CLAN MACLEAN" arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th December, 1898.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAY FIRST and SECOND Class Return Tickets will be issued over the G. I. P. Railway Company's System.

For Particulars see Notices exhibited at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the NOTICE dated the 25th of October last, on and from SATURDAY next, the tenth instant, the DOWN TRAIN leaving BOMBAY for POONA at 23-30 and the UP TRAIN leaving POONA at 13-35 for BOMBAY will recommence running as daily trains.

A. MUIRHEAD, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the ninth of December 1898.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY

(INCLUDING J. R. JAMNAGAR AND DHRANGADHRA RAILWAYS).

SUPPLY OF MOULMEIN TEAK LOGS.

TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer in Chief of this Railway, at his office at Bhavnagar Para upto 1st January 1899 for SUPPLY of 50 tons best MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES delivered on Bhavnagar Para.

Particulars and conditions of supply can be had on application to

THE STORE KEEPER, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para.

Dated, 8th December 1898.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES IN BOMBAY.

UNDER instructions from the Mortgagees Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will put up for Sale by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Executor of the Estate of the late SIRDAR DILER JUNG ABDULHUK the following valuable Immoveable properties in Bombay. The Sale will take place on the 10th January next and is made under the terms of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th day of September, 1894:—

LOT NO. 1.

The premises known as "The Old Secretariat" comprising an area of 12,416 square yards, situate in Hummum Street, Bombay, and abutting also in Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane Church Lane, Bruce Lane and Apollo Street. The premises are of an Estate equivalent to freehold and are let to responsible tenants at a rental amounting to about Rupees 8,000 per month.

LOT NO. 2.

The Leasehold premises known as "The Esplanade Hotel" situate adjoining Rampart Row, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Secretary of State for India in Council for a term of 999 years from the 25th day of August 1857, at a yearly rental of Rupees 92-12, subject to the covenants and conditions mentioned in the said Lease.

LOT NO. 3.

The premises known as "The Sirdar's Mansions" or "The Esplanade Annexe Hotel" situate at the Apollo Bunder, Bombay, held on a Lease from the Trustees of the Port of Bombay for the period of 60 years from the 1st January 1893, subject to the terms and conditions of the said lease.

The whole of these properties afford a good opportunity for investment by Capitalists and are well known as being amongst the most valuable properties in Bombay.

The Vendors reserve the right of submitting the properties in one or more lots or of Sale by private Contract and if so advised on different dates to the one abovementioned.

Particulars as to the Title and income and profits of these properties can be obtained on application to the Auctioneers or to Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, at their Offices in Tamarind Lane, Bombay—Dated this 10th day of December, 1898.

ROUGHTON & BYRNE, Mortgagee Solicitors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE ENTERTAINMENT.

THURSDAY, 22ND DECEMBER.

THE TIVOLI THEATRE,

In aid of St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

PROGRAMME.

Song and Chorus .....Jingle Bells
Accompanied by Banjo and Guitar Band and the Orchestra.
Banjo and Guitar Selection.....The Darkies Dream.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
Song and Chorus .....Beautiful Venice.
Accompanied by the Orchestra.
Zither Solo.....
Song and Chorus.....The Darkies Serenade.
Accompanied by the Orchestra and Banjo and Guitar Band.
Song and Chorus .....I Can't Taink of Nothing Else But You, Lulu
Accompanied by the Orchestra and Banjo and Guitar Band
Russian Song and Refrain .....
Pas de Huit.....
Song and Chorus .....Now The Eyes I Loved am Flown.
Accompanied by the Orchestra and Banjo and Guitar Band.
Song and Chorus .....Go to Bye-bye.
Song and Chorus .....Is Yer Mammie always with Yer?
Song and Chorus .....I Lubs a Lubly Girl I Do
Plantation Song .....Goodnight.
Banjo and Guitar Selection .....Pashom Galop.
Jokes and Conundrums and Dances scattered through the Programme.

The Company will consist of Mesdames Aitken, Branson, Hojel, Lang, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw, Stanley-Smith, and Misses Hewett, M. Ausland, Moore, Moseley, Stranck, Thomas, Thomson, and Messrs. Aitken, Bergne, Birkett, De Saone, Halliday, Hojel, M'Ausland, Miller, Ransome, Sheepshanks, Stephens, Watson-Smyth, Webster, Wimbush, Binning, and others.

Mr. Seymour Dove's Orchestra.

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Reserved Stalls .....Rs. 3
Reserved Balcony ..... „ 2
Admission .....Re. 1

SIMON'S GRAND MUSEUM, BORI BUNDER.

NEW WAX FIGURES

AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m

PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. MORAVIA, from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey Damages, and claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 3 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or being Indebted to the Estate of the late Lieut. R. H. RAYMOND, 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, are requested to submit the same within one month of THIS DATE, after which date no claim will be allowed.

F. WADESON, Capt. Poona Horse. President Committee of Adjustment.

ESTABLISHED 1835. MORENAS & Co. ESTABLISHED 1835.

CHRISTMAS TREE DECORATIONS

About 100 different kinds

CHRISTMAS CANDLES.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

MORENAS & Co., MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermision and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A. Secretary.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, Dry Plates, Developers, &c., Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses. All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE, Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS, With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, SHEETING, &c. (Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL COOKING STOVES. Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES, High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES, By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES. From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG, 51, ESPLANADE ROAD, OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BOMBAY CYCLIST'S UNION RACES, 15th, 16th and 17th December. A few "PREMIER" Helical Road Racers the finest Racing Machines in Bombay, can be had at MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SINGER'S Sewing Machines. We don't care for the Outward Appearance. We care for the Workmanship. Our Name is dearer to us. Our Machines are with the latest improvements. Repairs done to all the Machines. Price Lists free. SINGER Co., Fort, Bombay.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Ross and Co., Rampart Row.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS will please send in their orders earlier for Xmas Toys, Dolls, and Presents, to save disappointment. Illustrated Catalogue, post free. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

CAMPHOR TAR.—A Combination of Camphor, Eucalyptus and Coal Tar. A powerful Disinfectant Deodoriser, and insect-Destroyer. 2 Annas packet, Re. 1-4 doz.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewhere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

WANTED for the Office of Loco: and Carr: Superintendent, B. G. J. P. Railway, Bhavnagar Para, a thoroughly experienced DRAFTSMAN. Knowledge of metre gauge Locomotive and carriage and Wagon details necessary. Salary Rs. 75 per mensem.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to convenient man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W." care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

WHO can give you all that you want? Who can give you entire satisfaction? Who can look to your requirements? Not a pettifogging shop keeper. Not a dealer having a little stock on commission. Not a man who might close his doors. But a manufacturer of 50 years standing. A manufacturer who is represented every where. A manufacturer who has an army of 40,000 men. A manufacturer who can attend to all your wants. Pray who is that?—"SINGER."

RS. 12-8.—SUN-PROOF HELMETS. White Shikar, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH and LORD Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 40 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

B. and C. I. RAILWAY, including RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY. First and Second Class Return Ticket, will be issued over the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's System For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several DETACHED Bungalows suitable for families. Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have had a comfortable suite of Rooms, the Table has been liberal and the Manager I have always found most anxious to please. This Hotel has also the advantage of being more conveniently situated than any other on the Hill.—G. C. AITKEN."

EXPERIENCED SALESMAN for Continental goods wanted. Apply to No. "22" care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, FIRST FLOOR, TO LET. Cheap. Apply "G.B." care of this Paper.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

A YOUNG MAN seeks ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or COPYIST in any Mercantile Firm., Good Handwriter, sober habits and highest credentials 5 years' previous experience; willing to travel up-country, if necessary.—Address "SAM," care of this paper.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders, Forrates, apply SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Rs. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1900. sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Cursetjee Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Chazing Cross London.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Manufacturers of FURNITURE of reliable workmanship, combined with MODERATION OF PRICE. Estimates and Sketches Free.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" &c., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Summary, &c. Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture of the latest design by Roberts, Wimbridge and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, one sweet toned Mahogany cottage piano by "Kapps" Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, table ornaments, Japanese and China flower vases, etc., etc., the property of the Hon'ble Justice A. Strachey, proceeding to Allahabad.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, one sweet toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich glass and crockery ware, plated ware, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. WHELER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at No. 37, Nepean Road, Mazagon, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co., in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass, flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of W. J. Ross, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed property at Cowasjee Patel Tank Road or Bhuleshwar Road.

ON SUNDAY the 25th instant and the following days at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandass Ghanshandass and Dulubhdass Balmookandass under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January 1898, the following property:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, rooms or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by the Bhuleshwar Road on the North by the property hereinafter seventhly described on the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba Balajee and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 79 and now under Street No. Wards Nos.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the Bhaoleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement 63-70 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove firstly described, on the West also by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on the North by the property hereinafter fourthly described, and on the South partly by the property hereinafter eighthly described and now or late of Dulubhdass Balmookandass and on the South by the property of Munsajee Balajee and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and which premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 81 and now under Street Nos. and Ward Nos.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement, rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Bhooleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-one square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property, under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove secondly described, on the West by the property hereinafter fourthly described, on the North partly by the property hereinafter eighthly described and now or late of Dulubhdass Balmookandass and partly by the property of Munsajee Balajee and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and which premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 82 and now under Street Nos. and Ward Nos.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, room or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the 2nd Khatarally Lane in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 52-75 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on the West by the 2nd Khatarally lane, on the North by the property hereinafter sixthly described and on the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba Ballaji and which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 23 and now under Ward Nos. and Street Nos.

FIFTHLY.—All that a piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, room or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at second Khatarally Lane in the Registration Sub-district, of Bombay containing by admeasurement 169-35-square yards or thereabouts and registered the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the properties hereinafter eighthly and fifteenthly described, on the West by the said second Khatrally Lane, on the North by the property of Rugunath Damodher and on the South by the property hereinafter eleventhly described and all which said premises were formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment and Municipal rates and taxes under old Nos.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece of land or ground situate at Bhooleshwar Road within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 445 square yards or thereabouts occupied in part by a well and in part by a privy and partly used as a passage and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under and bounded on on towards the East by the property hereinabove secondly described, on or towards the West by the property hereinabove thirdly described, on or towards the North by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and on or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Withoba and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements rooms or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at and fronting the Bhooleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1214 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 127, Old survey Nos. 458 and 462 and new survey Nos. 7519, 7522 and 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by the said Bhooleshwar Road, on or towards the West by a passage, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter thirteenthly described and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street Nos 52, 54, 56 and 58 and Ward No, 1264.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements of dwelling house standing thereon, lying and being in Kapurwadi at Bhuleshwar Ward or Girgaum Back Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 240 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 461, 462, 459 and new survey Nos. 7519, to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eleventhly hereinafter described, on or towards the North by one of the property hereinafter fifteenthly described and on or towards the South partly by the property now hereinabove thirdly described and partly by the property of Musanji Ballaji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 2 and Ward No. 1263.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 461, 462, 469 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eighthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourteenthly described, and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove secondly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 1262.

TENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar Road or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of Land Revenue together with the other property under old No 140 new Nos. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459, 461 and 462 and new survey No—7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter thirteenthly described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property or stable of Janardhan Ranchoerd, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter twelvethly described, on or towards the South by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinafter fifteenthly described and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 68 and Ward No. 1265.

ELEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in second Kataraly Lane without the fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 64½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459, 461, and 462 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7523 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eighthly hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the said second Kataraly Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Janardhan Runchord and on or towards the South by the property hereinafter sixteenthly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 29 and Ward No. 1637.

TWELFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property under old No. 140 new No 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459, 461 and 462 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eleventhly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by one of the property hereinafter fifteenthly described and on or towards the South partly by the property now hereinabove thirdly described and partly by the property of Musanji Ballaji which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 2 and Ward No. 1263.

NINTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar or Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 95½ square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with other property under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 461, 462, 469 and new survey Nos. 7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—that is to say—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property next hereinafter described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property eighthly hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter fourteenthly described, and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove secondly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Street No. 1 and Ward No. 1262.

FIFTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being in Karpurwady at Bhuleshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue (together with other property) under old No. 140 new No. 1273 old survey Nos. 458, 459 461, and 462, and new survey No—7519 to 7521 and bounded as follows—on or towards the East by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by a passage dividing the property now being described, from the property hereinabove fifthly described on or towards the North by a passage dividing the property now being described from the property hereinabove tenthly described and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove eighthly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No.

SIXTEENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at second Khatarally Lane with a room standing thereon containing by admeasurement 5225 square yards in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Municipality under Street No. 28 Ward No. 1037 (4) and is bounded on the East by the property of Musnajee Balajee on the West by the second Khatar ally Lane, on the North by a passage or gully and on the South by the property hereinabove fourthly described on which said hereditaments and premises are delineated on the plan hereto annexed and marked with Nos. 1 to 16. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant, Stores, also a Quantity of Useful Surgical Instruments, &c., &c., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst., and the following days, at 1 p.m. each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depots Parel:—

A quantity of railway plant, stores, &c., &c., consisting of old cans, casks, crates, scrap, belting, canvas pipes, iron chains, old files, fire bars, hoop iron, scrap iron, and steel, leather scrap, old rails, steel tyres, teak timber, old furniture, bolts and nuts, India-rubber scrap, lamps, brass tubes, iron tyres, bridge work, brass, copper, copper and gun metal ingots, broken glass, old iron, wheels hand pumps, and miscellaneous other stores.

Also a quantity of useful surgical instruments.

The materials have been already weighed, and the weighment noted on each lot, and the purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within one month, failing, which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchasers.

A monthly rent of Rs. 3 per square yard will be charged by the Company as ground rent on all lots that are not removed within the stipulated time allowed for their removal.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction in the godown at Carnac Bunder, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Ramjee Lilladhur.

120 bales Hessian Cloth, 50 by 10 any Mill.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th December, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD, PAREL.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 12th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Administratrix of the mortgagee, Jamasjee Heerjeebhoy Malegaumwalla, on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Manekbhai Hajee (since deceased), Goolam Hoosein Maneck, (since deceased), and Hoosein Maneck, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 25th March, 1895. All that piece of parcel of foras freehold land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and thirteen square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 602, new No. A 12606, and new Survey No. 3A 2946, and bounded on the east by the said Delisle Road, on the west partly by the ground of Yado Maria Pateil and partly by the ground of the Salvacao Church, on the north by the ground for Balthazer de Pinto, and and on the south by the ground of Mariano Abreo, and which said hereditaments and premises are assess

NOTICES.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.
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The Cercle possesses a valuable and select collection of books in French, and receives French Magazines and Newspapers every mail.

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J. E. DAVAR.,
Honorary Secretary.

15, Rope Walk Lane, Fort,

NOTICE to hereby given to the public that the Undersigned is entitled to one undivided Moiety or half part of and in the Several landed properties situate in Bombay, Poona and elsewhere and standing in the name of his brother the late SITTANATH GOPINATH AJINKYYA, a Vakil of the High Court of Bombay All persons purchasing, mortgacing, or otherwise dealing, with the said properties without the written consent of the, Undersigned will do so at their own risk and peril—Dated this 6th day of December, 1898.

KESHRINATH GOPINATH, AJINKYA
(son of GOPINATH RAGHUNATH,)
residing in Dookur Gully, near Chira Bazar in Bombay, out side the Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF COCOANUT OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun Fire), ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898 for, the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order, from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1ST DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITIONS :—Abinding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 450 (four hundred and fifty tons.)

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his office.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS,

DURING the period from the 8th to the 28th December, 1898 inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of the 11th January 1899.

The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey ticket (vide para 49 of the current Coaching Tariff. Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.

The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge or excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available.

Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment,

Class	
First	Four
Second	Five

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 25th Nov. 1898.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY.
OPENING OF BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE) -KOLA SECTION TO GOODS TRAFFIC. THROUGH BOOKING TO AND FROM CALCUTTA VIA KOLA.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, on and from the 17th December, 1898, the BALASORE-KHARGPUR (MIDNAPORE)-KOLA SECTION of the B. N. Railway will be OPENED for GOODS TRAFFIC

Kharepur is about 3 miles distance from Midnapore

Kola is situated on the bank of the Roopnarain River about 20 miles from Gewancollee

Under an arrangement with the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company all classes of goods can be booked through via Kola from any station on the B N Railway and conected Railways to the following River stations of the C S N Co :—

Ghatale
Gwancollee
Coluberia
Budge Budge

and in Calcutta to the undermentioned River stations —

Matea Bruz
Armenianghaut
Ramkristapore
Jaggannathghat
Hatkhola
Coomartoli
Cosipore

By the same way all classes of goods may be booked through via Kola from

Ghatal,
Gwancollee,
Coluberia,
Budge Budge.

And in Calcutta from Armenianghat to all Railway stations of all Railways in India.

For further particulars apply to the TRAFFIC MANAGER, B. N. Railway, Nagpur, the DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, Kharagpur Junction, or to Messrs. HOARE MILLER and COMPANY, CALCUTTA.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's office, Nagpur, 6th December, 1898.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NEW D PARTURE IN THE WINE TRADE

India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

NONE but the BEST VINTAGE WINES are offered.

Hatch Mansfield & Co., Ld., supply Wines and Spirits to

Her MAJESTY the QUEEN
H.R.H. The PRINCE of WALES.
H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.
Many of the Leading London Clubs.
Many of H.M. Ships and Regiments.

Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

Sole Agents for MOET and CHANDON'S CHAMPAGNES.

Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

For price lists

For Calendar of Vintages (distinguishing the good from the bad and indifferent)

Apply to their Representatives.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
1 Forbes Street, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
12, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000	100	100		
Bank of India.	15,000		75	8 p.c.	105
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	89
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-8s.	
National Bank of India.....	46,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	295

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Sreuis Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	Nil	87½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	18	180
Calaba	600	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs15	325
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,28)
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	300	250-80	750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs80	450xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahimapura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	352½
Munmar M	100	250	all	25	220xd
New Bezar	60	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	00	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales.	120	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	3	340x1
Soonoor.....	300	500	500	40	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0?0xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	2)	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	300	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	195xd
Volkart		000		Rs75	1,005

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Adv	700	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	42
Anglo-Indian ...	1,35?	...	30	Nil	75
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	61?	1,000	1,000	60	3 1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	al	9 per ct.	
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay Unided	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ..	90?	500	800	dvd Rs.25	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	50(	1,000	1,000	...	593
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,350
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	630
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2?	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	425
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	160
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	835
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	400
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit..	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25	620
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs ...	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	3)	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	375
Indian Manfg..	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	835
Iodo-China Manufactur ing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	590
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	185
Jeevraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000	30	375
Khandelsh	750	1,500	900	dvd Rs.30	810
Khangaum Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	290
Koopold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
LakmidasSpinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3.0?.5
Mahalaxmee ...	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,185
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	
Managon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	100
Morarji Gocouldas	1,05?	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,365xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,00?	250	250	dvd Rs.15	
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	' s. 20	330
Oriental.....	5,?2?	625	d25	dvd Nil	200
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5)	1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs1)	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs?0	715
Shalapore M Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,870
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	685xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs 12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	230
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	000
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	625
Sasoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co....	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld..	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2425
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
Wadia Mills ...	1,600	000	1,000	nil	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	150
Back Bay Baths	500	50	15	25	125
Bathan Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,000	300	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,400
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill.....	,000	600	600	50	960
Dacoan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,?0	250	250	9 p 15	320
Empireof India Life A, Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...	55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	190
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Leading ..... aroks & Co., Ld.	500	500	500	30	183
Napier HotelCo	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	118
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	1,000	100	200	...	80
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	115
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	55
Soondy & Co..	1,500	100	1,00	dvd Rs22)	425
Treasher & Co.	1,500	100			5
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100			0
Telephone Co...	10,000	251		dvd Rs6	145

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 9-35m., 10-55s. Low water, 3-57m., 3-57s.

Government assemble at Bombay.

Result of University Examination—L. M. and S.

Entertainment, Frere-Fletcher School, 8-30 p.m.

MANOCJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETITS, CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,418, the daily average being 147. The total of new patients, was 683.

BRUMMA KHUSTRAYA MEETRA MUNDLI.—A public lecture in Hindustani will be delivered at the Arya Samaj Hall by Pundit Trusharam Surma, inhabitant of Ajmeer, on the "Duty of Mankind" at 8 p.m. to-day.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Alibhoy Mahomedbhoy, a Mahomedan, locked his room on Friday and went out. On returning home at 4-30 p.m. he found that the lock on the door had been broken, and pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs, 189 stolen from a box.

THEFT FROM A HOUSE-SURGEON'S QUARTERS.—Mr. Joseph Dias, House-Surgeon to the G. T. Hospital, has reported to the police, the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 50 from the pocket of a coat, which was kept hanging on a nail in his quarters, some time during the night of the 8th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Moravia, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday the 12th Inst. Also Mails for Karachi and Sind will be despatched by this Steamer.

INFRINGMENT OF THE POISONOUS DRUGS ACT.—At the Mazagaon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Gunput Mahadoo, a dealer in poisonous drugs appeared to answer summonses taken out against him by Inspector Gannon, charging him with infringing Section 13 Act 8 of 1896, by failing to enter the name of a purchaser of arsenic in his book. Accused pleaded ignorance of the law, and was fined Rs. 25.

AN OFFSHOOT OF THE EXTORTION CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. F. H Britto, of the High Court, appeared before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to file an information against Nanabhoy Cowasji Engineer, one of the witnesses in the black-mailing case, charging him with perjury. Mr. Britto having been sworn to the information, a warrant was ordered to be issued against the accused.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held in the Hall of the Money School, to-day at 6 p.m. to receive Mr. Frederick Grubb, the Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, and Editor of the Abkari. Mr. Grubby will also give an address on Temperance, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade, M.A., LL.B, C.I.E., will preside.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gopal Sarjoo, a labourer aged twenty years. Deceased arrived in Bombay from his native country about three months ago in search of work. On the 5th instant, he was found suffering from tetanus, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where on admission he stated that about a fortnight ago, while he wrestling with a friend, he accidentally slipped and sustained a wound about two inches long on the left knee. His condition grew worse, and he died on Friday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A SPECULATOR IN COTTON.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at Shaikh Memon Street, on view of the body of Mahadeoji Mulchund, a dealer in silver, aged twenty-four. Deceased resided with his cousin in Shaikh Memon street and carried on business in partnership with one Amichand Khoosal. It appeared that he had been speculating in cotton, and had sustained losses in the current month. On Thursday, at noon he left house and did not return in the evening. A search was made, but without success. On Friday his body was found floating in a well at the back of a house in Shaikh Memon street. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the city coroner, opened an enquiry yesterday after noon at Duncan road, on view of the body of a Goanese widow, named Florina Fernandez, aged sixty years, living by herself in a room of a chawl at Duncan Road. Deceased was the widow of one John Fernandez, who died about ten years ago, leaving a daughter and a son named Lawrence Fernandez. For the past six years the deceased had been suffering from epileptic fits and facial paralyses. After the death of her husband, her daughter embraced Mohamedanism while her son went and resided separate from his mother. About half past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, her son Lawrence went to the room of his mother in company of another Goanese, and there in the presence of a neighbour named Nathaline, called his mother loochi, and said that deceased had been talking to people, that her son had not paid her for his messing. He in the presence of Nathaline seized the head of his mother and dashed it two or three times against the wall in the passage of the chawl where deceased was standing. He then caught hold of one of her hands and pulled her towards her room, when she fell down. Deceased afterwards got up when her son again pulled her into the room. Half an hour after the neighbours of the chawl heard that deceased was dead in her room. Superintendent Nolan accompanied by Inspector O'Keiffe, proceeded to the chawl, and found that there were no marks of external violence on the body of the deceased. The Coroner ordered the body to be removed to the Morgue, where Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, made a post-mortem examination and the enquiry was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR A LAKH AND A HALF.

ROBERT HOTZ VS. LACHMANRAO RAJA RAI RAYAN BAHADUR.

THE plaintiff brought this suit to recover from defendant the sum of Rs. 1,50,000, with interest at 9 per cent from 17th October 1896, upon a promissory note for that amount, which had been endorsed in favour of the plaintiff. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang, and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dikshit and Dhunjeeshaw, appeared for the defendant, a jaghirdar of Hyderabad, Deccan.

The plaintiff stated that on the 24th of May, 1894, at Hyderabad, the defendant by his promissory note promised to pay in Bombay to the plaintiffs, Peterson and Co., the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 on demand for value received. The consideration for the promissory note was the return by the plaintiff, Robert Hotz, to the defendant of certain cash, shares, and hundees which had previously been handed over by the defendant to the plaintiff in payment for services rendered. The note was made out in favour of the plaintiffs, Peterson and Co., because they were the agents in Bombay of the plaintiff, R. Hotz, through whom he desired to collect the said sum. The note has since been duly endorsed by the plaintiffs Paterson and Co. in favour of the plaintiff R. Hotz. The defendant has not paid the amount of the said note although payment has been duly demanded from him.

The defendant denied that the alleged promissory note was made payable in Bombay and submitted that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, as the cause of action did not arise within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the defendant did not reside or work for gain within its limits. At the time the note was passed the defendant was a minor, and therefore the note was void and of no effect. The defendant admitted having executed a promissory note for the amount, but was unable to state whether the promissory note sued on was the same without seeing it. Plaintiff made certain representations to the defendant and promised to render him certain services, and he was to be remunerated with the payment of a lakh of rupees. The plaintiff demanded securities and the defendant, accordingly, delivered to the plaintiff certain *hundees*, shares and Rs. 15,000 in cash. Subsequently plaintiff returned the *hundees* and shares and demanded a promissory note for a lakh and a half. The defendant, who was then only twenty years of age and under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, and having no independent advice, passed the note in the manner required by the plaintiff. Defendant said that the plaintiff had not performed the services agreed upon, and therefore he submitted there was no consideration for the said note.

The preliminary issue of jurisdiction was argued by Mr. Lowndes on behalf of the defendant and by Mr. Scott, on behalf of the plaintiff. His lordship decided the issue in favour of the plaintiff and ordered the defendant to pay the cost. According to this decision, the case will be heard in Bombay.

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HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

JURISDICTION OF PROVINCIAL SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

NARAYEN APPAJEE WAD V.S. GODAVRIBAI, alias JIJISAHEB AND OTHERS.

UNDER Act 9 of 1887, Provincial Small Causes Courts have no jurisdiction in respect of persons who are specially protected by Regulation 29 of 1827, section 3. This was an application from a decision of Mr. M. N. Nanavatty, judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona, in suit No. 47 of 1897. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, appeared for Narayen Wad, the original plaintiff and applicant, and Mr. B A. Bhagwat, appeared for Godavri and others, original defendants and opponents.

Plaintiff brought this suit to recover from defendants Umabaisaheb and Anandrao, the heirs of one Godavaribai alias Jijisaheb bhratar Gangadhar, deceased, the sum of Rs. 354 alleged to have been due on a bond signed by the deceased on December 30th, 1892. Defendants denied consideration for the bond and their personal liability under it and contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as against defendant Umabaisaheb who was a Sirdar whose name was entered in black ink in the list of Sirdars supplied to the Court. The Judge of the Court of Small Causes held the bond proved with its consideration, but found that the defendants were not personally liable, and that he had no jurisdiction to try the suit as against defendant Umabaisaheb. The Court, however, holding it proved that Umabaisaheb alone had removed some of the property of the deceased Godavaribaisaheb, decreed plaintiff's claim with costs only against the estate of the deceased in the hands of Umabaisaheb. Against this decision plaintiff applied to the High Court under Section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure contending, *inter alia*, that the lower Court had erred in holding that (1) it had no jurisdiction to try the suit as against defendant Umabaisaheb, and that (2) the defendants were not personally liable. A "rule nisi" was granted on July 12th, 1898.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving his decision, said:—I think the decision of the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona is correct. The ruling of this Court in Jetmal vs. Amritrav P. J. for 1877, p. 303 was passed with reference to the provisions of the Small cause Courts Act of 1865. No reasons are given for the ruling, but a perusal of that Act shows that it was of universal application, and the only controlling or reserving clause embodied in it was in Section 12, which has no reference to local enactments. The Act now in force (the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887) enacts in Section 3, Clause (c), that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect any local law or any special law other than the Code of Civil Procedure, and in section 15, clause (2), that suits shall be cognizable by a Court of Small Causes subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force. There is now in force a local and special law, namely, Regulation XXIX of 1827, which in section 3 (1) enacts that suits against certain persons of rank "shall not come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts," and in section 4 and section 5 provides a special forum for the trial of those suits. I think that this special law is not affected by the Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, but that the special jurisdiction conferred thereby is preserved intact, and that, therefore, the Court of Small Causes at Poona (which clearly is a Civil Court) has no jurisdiction over the 1st defendant who is a person of rank as defined in the regulation. We discharge the rule with costs.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his Judgment said: The ruling in Jetmal vs. Amritrav (P. J. for 1877, p. 300.) and the earlier ruling, to which it refers, of 16th August 1865, were both passed with reference to Act XI of 1865. That Act recognized no limitations in respect of local or special laws, except what are shown in section 12, which does not enumerate Regulation XXIX of 1827 providing a special court of the Agent for Sirdars to hear suits against members of the Sirdar class. It was, therefore, very properly ruled that a Sirdar-defendant, resident within the local jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court, was not exempt from its jurisdiction. Under the ordinary Civil Procedure Code, section II confers jurisdiction on the Courts in all suits of a civil nature excepting suits of which cognizance is barred by any enactments for the time being in force. In repealing Act XI of 1865 by the present Act IX of 1887, the Legislature apparently intended to assimilate the jurisdiction of the Mofusil Small Cause Courts to those of ordinary Courts in respect of the limitations imposed by local or special laws. There is in Section 4 an express reservation of such local or special laws, which it is declared are not affected by the provisions of the Act, and this same reservation is repeated in Sections 15, 16, which enact that the Small Cause Courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction subject to the limitations imposed by any enactment for the time being in force. Regulation XXIX of 1827 is a local or rather a special law as being confined to certain persons, and it is admittedly still in force. In respect of the ordinary Courts, the exemption of Sirdars from the jurisdiction of these Courts is not disputed, and now that the law regulating the jurisdiction of Small Cause Courts has been assimilated to the ordinary law, it follows that under Act IX of 1887, Mofussil Small Cause Courts have no jurisdiction in respect of persons who are specially protected by Regulation XXIX of 1827. The precedents relied upon do not therefore apply, and the Judge of the Small Cause Court of Poona has correctly decided the question of jurisdiction. The rule must be discharged.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

VERY few people can have an idea of the vast amount of energy displayed in the work at the Biscuit Factory at Reading. In a recent number the *Kaiser-i-Hind* gives a picture of the factory and its description and an interesting account of the development of Biscuit trade carried on a gigantic scale by Messrs. Huntley and Palmers. The account enables the readers to gather some idea of the methods at work within the Biscuit Factory and gives one the vivid idea of the blessings conferred upon humanity by the enterprise of Messrs. Huntley and Palmers in providing portable food, so varied, so good and so delicious. These biscuits are largely used throughout in India and the names of the manufacturers have became a house-hold word.

The biscuit trade belongs to the reign of Victoria. About the time of the Queen's accession the Reading Biscuit firm began to develop a small wholesale trade. Mr. George Palmer joined the late Mr. Huntley in his business, and the firm of Huntley and Palmer commenced their prosperous career. "As hard as a captain's biscuit" was a proverb in those days. Almost the only biscuit made, it was as firm as adamant, and very dear. It was sold at a penny. To-day a dozen or twenty better biscuits are sold for the same popular coin. When the firm began to introduce various kinds of biscuits, the demand overwhelmed them. They had to invent machinery to meet it. From making half-a-dozen kinds of biscuits, they have come to making nearly four hundred; from supplying England, they have come to supply the world. Once they employed fifty hands; now they employ between four and five thousand. They used to send their goods in vans to the Rail way; three great Railway systems now run into their yards. They load the trucks in their own warehouses, and their own locomotives pilot them to the main lines of the Great Western, the South Eastern, and the South Western Railways. During the past half-century Reading has increased in population from 10,000 to more than 60,000. This growth is chiefly traceable to the biscuit industry. The practical genius of the factory was Mr. George Palmer. Untiring in his schemes for the improvement of the Borough, lavish in his gifts, a model mayor, a conscientious representative in Parliament, his fellow-townsmen did not wait to give him a posthumous memorial. The characteristic statue in bronze, erected in the principal street, was uncovered in his presence on the occasion of a popular demonstration in his honour. On the death of Mr. Thomas Huntley in 1857, Mr. George Palmer's two brothers, Mr. Samuel and Mr. William I. Palmer, joined the business, and at the present time three of Mr. George Palmer's sons and four of Mr. Samuel Palmer's are members of the firm. Besides the working staff at Reading, the firm have a large establishment in London, where several of the partners are resident, conducting the extensive London, Continental, and Export business of the House—a necessary condition of such a world-wide trade. Numerous travellers also are engaged in representing the firm at home and abroad. Personally and by steam and telegraph, the proprietors of Biscuit Town may be said to have "put a girdle round about the earth."

On entering the works one finds a series of elaborate revolving pans, in which materials for special kinds of biscuits are being mixed into dough. Each mixer is waited upon by a number of men carrying flour, sugar, syrup, milk, eggs, and other tempting ingredients. One set of mills is dealing with Ginger Nuts and the mixer is using his material as it is required—syrup, flour, sugar, etc. Other mills are engaged with Milk, Empire, Colonial, and other well-known biscuits. In the centre of each revolving pan is a shoot for the dry mixed flour, which is prepared in a room above, and this is tempered to taste with the moist ingredients and the sweets already mentioned. When the material is thickened into dough, it is put into great presses and rolled

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 10.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London, amounting to 8 lakhs, on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

For Consols the quotation yesterday was 110 9-16 ex. French Rentes remained at 102 3-4; while Paris Exchange on London was quoted at 25·35½ fcs. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 115½ and 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 1-16. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 27½d. per oz.; but the metal was unchanged in value in New Yourk at 59 3-4 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·85 1-4 dollars The shipments of Specie comprised £80,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £30,000 to Calcutta.

Consols were again quoted to-day at 110 9-16. French Rentes were without change at 102 3-4; and for Paris Exchange on London 25 31 fcs. quoted. Indian Sterling Loan advanced 1-2 per cent., to 116; and Rupee Securities, 1-16 per cent., to £62 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 1-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. In Bar Silver there was no further change, 27 1-2d. being still quoted; the price of the metal in New York was also unchanged at 59 3-4 cents with demand Exchange on London still at 4·85 1-4 dollars. The shipments of Specie consisted of £60,000 in Silver to Bombay, and £20,000 to Shanghai.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed 36s. per 416 lbs. was quoted, December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 35s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market; and for Linseed, 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Antwerp, market quiet in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. Spot Mid.-American were 1-32d. higher, at 3 5-32d. per lb.; and American Arrivals 1-64d. in the near, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, at 3 5-64d. for December and 3 7-64d. for April-May deliveries. The day's sales where 12,000 bales, and the Imports, 6,000 bales. The Manchester market was firmer.

Prices, both spot and for arrival, were to-day without further change in the Liverpool Cotton market. The day's sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports, 24,000 bales. The Market closed quite, Surats quite, arrival steady. The manchester market was former. The total sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday amounted to 69,000 bales, being 4,000 bales more than in the preceeding week; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 79,000 bales greater, at 108,000 bales. The week's Imports were 42,000 bales more, at 253,000 bales. The total stock increased to the extent of 137,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,110,000 bales.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands cotton advanced 1-16 cent, yesterday, to 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures, 2 points for March and 1 point for June, to 5·53 and 5·62 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 65,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands continued in New York today, at 5 13-16 cents per lb.; Futures for March were 3 points higher at 5·56 cents, and for June, 5 points, at 5·67 cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports were 40,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 6,270,000 bales, compared with 5,780,000 bales at the end of the previous week,

The local cotton market has been firm to-day, with a small demand; exporters bought 300 bales Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 128 per candy; 100 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 133; 500 "Fully Good" Oomra, at Rs. 128; and 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 124. The mills purchased 300 bales Bhusawal, at Rs. 125 1-2; 100 Karanja, at Rs. 126 1-2; 200 Dhamargaum, at Rs. 130 1-4; and 300 Chandoor, at Rs. 131. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 153 per candy was quoted; for "Good" Bhomnagger, for May, Rs. 134 1-2; and for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, Rs. 124 1-2.

WHEAT is quite in tone, with prices stationary.

SEEDS are a dull market; prices are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,923	bales.
Wheat	8,092	cwts.
Linseed	2,519	"
Rapeseed	1,391	"
Gingellyseed	21,915	"
Castorseed	7,951	"
Rice	15,780	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet to-day. A steamer is reported chartered, for January loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton, to one port.

EXCHANGE.—Rates opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d for Bank Telegrahic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d for three months' sight Credits. Bank Demand was audilable early in the day at 1s. 4d, and a[c]onsiderable amount of business was done at the rate, which was later on refused Merchants, Bills were not offering to any extent, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	per rupee
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·70 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady in tone, and rates after opening at 94 for cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, and 93 13-16 for the Settlement, declined in the former position to 93 15-16, and advanced in the latter to 93 7-8; for Threes 86 was quoted.

SHARES are neglected, and prices are generally unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.
After Crown Side Motion.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

117,93—Framjee and D—Bamanshah Hormusjee Kapadia vs Cooverbai widow—Nanu and H
571,97—Khanderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim Hajee vs Kishorilal Hurnandrai and others—Hiralal M and M
204,98—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Cursetjee and others vs Hurdayalmul Dharyalmul—Smetham B and N
436,97—Manshuklal D and J—Navlvahu vs Bapujee Juggonnath and another—Bhaishunker and K
705,97—Mansukal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Narco sakorkar—In person, K B Mehta
248,94—Tyabji D and Co—Narondas Canjee vs Madhowjee Bhugwanjee and another—Mirza H Khan
115,98—In person—Sewjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan
939,97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others—In person.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

477,97—Ardeshir H and D—Abdoo Bucker Haji Soomar vs Sooleman Haji Soomar—Payne G and S Part heard
For further directions and costs on Special Commissioners Report.
185,92—Bhaishanker and K—Raji Bahaji vs The Jadowji Raghowji Manfg Co, Ld—Little and Co
Postponed Long Causes
327,98—Tyabji D and Co—Narsingdas Mohanlal and others vs Keshorilal Dewansing and another—Edgelow G and W
87,98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor and others
41,98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanand Nathooji vs Balcrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co
629 98—Little and Co—Emilsute Ph D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F
514,95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co
270,98—Sorabji and J—Cursetji Maneckji Bhagat and others vs Bhikaiji widow—Jehangir and S
362,98—In person—Gennoo Oomaji vs Gennoo Ramji and others—M H Khan
377,98—Thakurdas D C and H—Goolam Hoosein Soomar vs Haji Tyab Haji Jonas and others—Edgelow G and W
380,93—King and Co—Bibibai Moosa Abco and others—Payne G and S
331,93—Craigie L and O—Bai Manockvahu vs Karonda Pragji—Mathubai and J
Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.
Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.
612,98—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Dowjee Poonja
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes
497,98—Little and Co—Apandrao Vinayek and others vs Cassum Vishram Khoja Anantibai alias Nandoobai and others
545,98—In person—Mahadoo Khandoo vs Dolla Kutchra
557,98—Tyabji D and Co—Vazirbai vs Fatmabai
565,98—Tyabji D and Co—Chunilal Sobhagchand vs Sobhagchand Tillockchand and others
Testamentary Suits
1-98—Hiralal M and M—Bai Cullianbai vs Bai Mulbai—Tyabji D and Co
492,98—In person a pauper—Dwarka Ramdin vs Wassoodeva Ramchunder
493,98—M H Khan—Dossabhoy Cooverji Doctor vs Saraswatibai
522,98—Chitnis M and M—Sabapatty Chettyor and others vs Meggapa Chetty
18,97—Bhaishanker and K—Parmanandas Tribhowandas vs Tribhowandas Jadhowji—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes
122,98—Wadia and G—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Cooper vs Pestonjee Bazonjee Chenai—Tyabjee D and Co
251,97—Matubai and J—Jugjeewan Kashidas vs Bhasker Shivram and another—Janardhan and A
136,97—Dikshit and D—Govindjee Thakersey Mooljee and others vs Nurbheshanker Soorajshanker and others—Thakurdas D and Co
New Long Causes
353,98—Payne G and S—Tejpall Gadoo and others vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co—Crawford B and Co
357,98—Payne G and S—Tejpall Gadoo and others vs Harkisondas Haribhai and others—Crawford B and Co
311,98—Ardesir H and D—Ebrahim Pir Mohomed vs Jooma Fazul Mohomed and others—Framjee and D, K D Shroff, and Little and Co
340,98—Bicknell M and M—Goolam Mohedin bin Mohomed Ismail Chogley and others vs Pachoobibi and others—Bicknell M and M

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

ROYMOND—December 8, at Poona through an accident at Polo R. H. Roymond Lieutenant and Adjutant, aged 29 years. Deeply regretted by all ranks of the Poona Horse.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHAN-TOON—November 21, at 19 St Petersburg place, W, the wife of Chan-Toon, Esq, Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon, of a daughter, stillborn
FRY—November 18, at 34, Vanburg Hill, Blackheath, the wife of Captain C J Fry, 4th Bombay Rifles, son

MARRIAGES.

RADCLIFFE—MORGAN—November 17 at St Stephen's Westbourne Park, Elphinstone Hart, Second son of the late Edmund Ford Radcliffe, B C S, to Grace Mary, younger daughter of the late John Robley Morgan, Bombay Civil Service
STUART—GOLDNEY—November 17 at Holy Trinity, Exmouth, Captain Donald F rbes Stuart 11th Bengal Infantry youngest son of the late General Sir C S Stuart G C B, of Southlands, Withycombe, to Constance Myrry Goldney, eldest daughter of the late G Goldney, Esq, of Chippenham House, Exmouth.
THACKERAY — JOHNSTON — November 16, at Christ Church, Gipsy Hill, Henry James Thackeray, the Highland Light Infantry, youngest son of Captain F R Thackeray, of Ashwood-in-Pentney, Norfolk, to Elsie Mabel, third daughter of F J Johnstone, C I E.

DEATHS.

BEAVER—November 19, at 32, Blomfield road, W, Anne Amelia, widow of Major Herbert Beaver, of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, aged 79
NAGLE—November 14, 4, St Mitchael's place, Brighton, Rev Wm Nagle, M A, Gonville and Caius Coll, Camb, Retired Chaplain H E I C S, Madras Presidency, aged 88
PALMER—November 19, at Seabrook, Kent, Charles Willis Palmer, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, aged 48
PAXTON—November 15, at St. Ann's Midhurst, Prudence Frances, wife of Major General George Paxton, late Madras Army, aged 74.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1898.

IN March last year, when it was understood that the plague operations in Bombay were to be given over to a Committee with an energetic Brigadier-General as its Chairman, we besought the Government to think twice before taking that course. For it was no secret that the new departure was intended to make the removal of all cases of plague to a hospital for treatment compulsory, and to supplement that measure by segregating the occupants of infected houses to facilitate disinfection. The military element was more conspicuous in what was proposed and subsequently attempted, than the persuasive or the considerate. We urged, that before resorting to the military arm for deliverance, all other means of attaining the end in view—the extirpation of plague from the city—should be tried. It was notorious that such had not been the case. The Advisory Committee, composed chiefly of medical officers of talent and professional position who, however, had no experience whatever of plague, and very little of the domestic habits, religious beliefs and general idiosyncracies of the Native community of Bombay, gave their undivided attention to the drawing up of a programme, based on the teachings of the text books, for the treatment of epidemics on scientific principles. Every patient suffering from plague was to be treated in a hospital; and disinfectants to be freely applied to infected houses, in the belief that by such means they will be all and each infallibly rendered plague proof. General cleansing and white-washing was included in the recommendations. One member of the Committee, Professor Haffkine, refused to affix his signature to that plan of campaign, holding it to be totally inadequate to effectually combat and stamp out the plague. He predicted, that the attempt to enforce them would cause a general migration from the city, which would infect the country at large, and pointed out that if people were to be compelled to remove from infected quarters, steps should be taken to control their subsequent movements. That warning fully justified by the event was unheeded, and the programme of the advisory committee was adopted. As every one knows it failed to arrest the progress of the plague in Bombay; and in due course Bandora, Thana, Poona, Surat, Sholapur and Karachi, and several Native States were infected. The Municipal Executive laboured strenuously to give effect to the principles authoritatively laid down for their evidence, and with excellent discretion, those of its features that were most calculated to create alarm and repugnance amongst the Natives.

The hospital accommodation proved woefully deficient. The difficulty of procuring attendants was such, that the nursing in the one hospital available was very indifferent. The dread of being taken to a place, where, according to the popular belief, the medical officers in charge deliberately murdered the patients, far exceeded the fear inspired by the epidemic. Mrs. Pechey Phipson, in our columns, vehemently denounced the crying want of effective nursing in the one hospital then available, and with the result that the Bandora nuns and the Anglican sisters volunteered for the service. A staff for another hospital in a more central position was enrolled when the creation of the Plague Committee was announced. We found out that what was required in the first place, was to have more hospitals in central situations, easily accessible to those in need of treatment, so that the people might cease to regard them with suspicion and dread, and go to them of their own accord. The advice was not more heeded than had been the warning of Dr. Haffkine as to the certain consequences of creating a panic, without taking measures to control the movements of the panic-stricken. But everything comes to those who wait. The Government of Bombay has now fully recognised, that it is a matter of the first necessity in such matters, to secure the confidence and the classes for whose succour hospitals are built and maintained. What is more, the Government have intimated measures to that end which are eminently calculated to attain it. With that view, the necessity of making the hospitals attractive is made the point of departure, in what might almost be said to be a new policy, the very antithesis to that which found expression in the creation of the Gatacre committee. That body was called into existence to give practical effect to the drastic measures believed to be infallible by medical men, who had two months' experience of the plague in Hong Kong. In that sea-port, with its Chinese population, a committee making unstinted use of the military arm, reinforced by gun-boats, had enforced very thorough-going measures indeed. Having commenced operations when the plague was on the decline, they were quite satisfied that they had stamped it out. Just as in Bombay, the epidemic returned and ran its appointed course. But that is by the way. The Hong Kong method was a delusion; and it might have been a snare, if the Chinese indulged in the luxury of caste prejudices. We are now done with all that, having learned wisdom from dearly bought experience. Instead of ordinary house to house inspection to find cases of plague fully fifty per cent. of which have been successfully concealed from the inspectors, the Government have now decided to encourage the voluntary reporting of cases, and make plague measures popular by first making the hospitals attractive; secondly, eliminating the lesser discomforts and loss, resulting from disinfection; and thirdly obviating the hardship of the temporary removal of the poorer classes of people from infected houses and streets.

It is now recognised, that so long as hospitals are regarded with suspicion or aversion, there will be concealment of cases and opposition to removal. Hitherto those institutions, even when maintained by the castes themselves, have been seldom attractive. There have been exceptions; the most notable being the Mahratta Camp and hospital near the Victoria Gardens, which the committee have made bright with plants and flowers, so that those entering the outer gates would see nothing to repel, and much to soothe and reassure. The present aim of the Government is to encourage efforts in this direction, and to stimulate others of no less importance, to mitigate the sufferings of the poor, whose normal poverty is sadly aggravated by a visitation of plague. This may be done by the support of the family of the sufferer during the incapacity of the bread-winner, the payment of funeral expenses if death supervene; the provision of extra rations of nourishing food for a few days before the discharge of the convalescent; assistance to such to return to their families. By a little timely liberality the hospitals may be made popular. To bring about that result hakims and native practitioners, in whom the people are disposed to have confidence may be employed to attend the patients, no one being obliged to take medicines. It will be sufficient for all purposes to record and make known the results in such cases as compared with others. To obviate concealment of plague cases through dread of disinfection and the destruction of clothing, compensation on the spot will be made to the poor and the working classes for such loss and a sum handed over to meet the expense of removal and the conveyance of children and effects during a temporary vacation or transfer to a camp. A blanket may be given for greater warmth and in special cases a charpoy to keep persons removed off the damp ground. For these purposes sums of small amount will be placed by the Plague Commission at the disposal of particular officers, civil or military. The expenditure incurred will be known as Discretional relief, and the officer entrusted with sums for this special purpose will report weekly how it has been spent, vouchers being dispensed with, except when blankets, clothes and the like are purchased from tradesmen. It is not intended that Discretional relief should supersede private benevolence. On the contrary the expectation is, that when attention is drawn to the necessity of helping the poorer victims of a plague visitation, local bodies, castes and private persons will supplement the necessarily limited sums the Government can place at the disposal of certain of its officers. Here we may mention that there is nothing new under the sun. Nearly everything that is now to be done by order of the Government was done by Professor O. V. Muller of the Elphinstone College during the last two years on his private initiative, and at his personal cost, in the north of the island—a wide tract, inhabited by a sparse population of divergent creeds and castes. By his method of conciliating their prejudices and helping them in their difficulties, he succeeded in inducing even a settlement of Moplahs to report all the plague cases occurring in their locality and to submit to their removal to hospital. That excellent work was not even referred to in the report of the Plague Committee. But it has not escaped the notice of the Plague Commissioner, Mr. Wingate, and the Government. Mr. Muller has been appointed Official Plague Hospital Visitor, to care for the welfare of patients, their friends, relations and dependents. The Professor has for some time past made himself personally acquainted with every plague patient in the hospitals—happily few since September—and carefully looked up and recorded the position and circumstances of their families. Colonel Wilkins, I.M.S., Special Officer for Plague Operations, will assist by advice as to the extra rations or luxuries that it may be expedient to provide out of the Discretional Relief Fund. With the sympathetic administration of the plague measures now happily inaugurated, it is reasonable to hope that the attitude of passive resistance to any attempt to save life will be replaced by confidence and co-operation.

MASCAGNI, the brilliant composer of the "Cavalleria Rusticana" has just completed new opera which is shortly to be producd in Rome. Eight years ago he had not been heard of; but one fine morning his name flashed upon the musical world as the composer of an opera, the intermezzo of which has been heard every day since first it was played at the Teatro Costanzi in the Italian capital. "Amico Fritz," "I Rantzaai" and "Ratcliffe" came after "Cavalleria Rusticana," and are supposed to possess greater indications of careful musical study than his first work; but none of them have enjoyed its popularity. The new opera, his fifth, is called "Iris," and is a Japanese tragedy. It has been three years on the constructive anvil; and Italy, when the mail left had just witnessed its first appearance. It is pronounced exquisite, both as regards music and libretto. Mascagni himself declares, "I may frankly say that I consider this my finest and greatest production." He has laid the scene in Japan, because there is something in Oriental music in general, and in Japanese music in particular, which has always appealed to him. Its melody is often superb, but it has a note of savagery, of primitiveness which predominates. Italian music on the other hand has been cultivated up to a point of almost exaggerated mechanical perfection. His idea has been to marry the two styles of music, to weld together the beauties of the two classes, to take away the uncouth harshness of the Asiatic strains, and to infuse into Italian notes, something that will be a departure from the polish which cloys when it begins to be observed. These are his own words, as told by a Rome correspondent. The plot is in itself of thrilling interest. Iris, the heroine, a young Japanese girl of exquisite (Japanese) beauty, lives with her blind father. One day she is forcibly carried off by a troupe of strolling players, and after being subjected to all kinds of indignities, she is placed by Osaka, her captor, and the villain of the piece, in a Japanese "Green House," a place of evil repute. Here we find her in the second and most dramatic act. Her father has been reduced to extreme poverty, and is now gaining his bread by selling brooms as a pedlar. By accident, and while offering his wares, he enters the Green House, and recognises his daughter's voice. Believing that she has left his abode for the purpose of leading a shameful life, he, in a highly dramatic scene, curses and throws mud on her. The disconsolate heroine thereupon resolves to commit suicide. Mascagni confesses this situation has given him more trouble than all the rest of the opera; and he has, in fact, rewritten the final act several times, for Iris is supposed to take the fatal plunge early in the act, though it is not convenient that she should die until it is concluded. It was necessary therefore says he to make Iris meet a violent end, and yet such as not to prevent her lingering through the entire act and taking part in the music. Drowning would not do; poisoning presupposes acute bodily agony and contortions, while the knife and the revolver were æsthetically unfitting. Accordingly Mascagni hit upon the plan of causing his unhappy heroine to throw herself out of a window. Her injuries are mortal; but as she is needed for an elaborate death song, and for the concerted music in the finale, he has to manage to keep her alive for some time. As she lies on the ground, she relates her tragic and unmerited fate, while in the distance are heard the voices of her father, and of the villain Osaka, who both eventually take part in the movement. According to a personal paragraphist Mascagni has many peculiarities. Though he no longer wears, as he did, illustrated cravats, in compensation he carries in his pocket an assortment of amulets against the evil eye, in which most Italians believe. Such a collection it is!—coral horns, horns of mother-of-pearl, of ebony, of ivory, many impressed with the figure of St. George; even chestnuts find a place in his repertoire. He only requires a cord cut from the neck of a man that has been hanged, and his collection would be complete. This tendency to carry their pockets full of rubbish of this kind, is a characteristic of the Italian comedians, who affect to entertain a profound dread of the evil eye. Mascagni rarely plays at games, with the exception of billiards. In reply to an *apropos* question, he said that he used to play when he had no money; he looked upon it then more as a matter of business than of pleasure. If he won he should be able to dine that day. This sad necessity having passed, he does not waste his time at the card table. In his pretty villa at Leghorn, he has surrounded himself with works of art and bric-a-brac, in the choice of which he displays unimpeachable taste. He desires to be comfortable, and has no thought of wasting money. He has known the pinch of absolute poverty. His old father and his brothers reside in his house. To be able to test the immediate effects of his music, he has had an organ especially constructed for his use. One of his characteristics is, that he rarely reads newspapers, except when they speak about his works; and he prefers those in which he is severely criticised, giving earnest attention to every thing which is said, hoping thereby to learn for the future.

KARACHI is mourning over a serious decline in her trade of the past year. The report of the local Chamber of Commerce shows the value of the General Trade, both Exports and Imports, Foreign and Coastwise, to have been Rs. 13,88,69,997, as against Rs. 14,30,92,511, for the preceding twelve months, a decline of Rs. 42,22,514. This decrease is made up of value of Imports in 1897, short of the aggregate value in 1896, Rs. 76,51,781; less increase in value of Exports in 1897 as against the preceding 12 months, Rs. 34,29,267; leaving the net decline of Rs. 42,22,514. Imports both Foreign and Coastwise have contributed to the falling off, the former to the extent of Rs. 37,76,283 and the latter to Rs. 38,75,498. The principal items of decrease in Foreign Imports are European piece-goods, Rs. 39,85,739, metals, Rs. 10,85,457, coal, Rs. 2,66,424, hardware and cutlery, Rs. 94,228, machinery and millwork, Rs. 5,05,064, kerosine oil, Rs. 5,30,896, and provisions, Rs. 1,57,294; while on the other hand sugar shews an increase of Rs. 22,72,557, twist and yarns, Rs. 93,684, matches, Rs. 78,958, apparel, Rs. 41,326, building and engineering materials, Rs. 49,119. The chief items of decrease in Imports Coastwise, are twist and yarn, Rs. 4,11,109, piece-goods, Rs. 14,62,039, provisions, Rs. 2,68,234, timber, Rs. 1,79,518, sugar refined, Rs. 8,11,475, metals, Rs. 52,546, woollen piece-goods, Rs. 1,70,874, grain and pulse, Rs. 4,01,070, whilst gunnies show an increase of Rs. 2,15,941, dyeing and colouring materials, Rs. 1,23,590, and fruit and vegetables, Rs. 89,729. The aggregate increase of Rs. 34,29,267, in the Export Trade of the Port, is entirely in the Coasting Trade, which improved to the extent of Rs. 46,99,161, the Foreign Export having decreased by Rs. 12,69,894. Figures giving the total annual value of the trade for the past five years show that the year under review contrasts somewhat unfavourably with the four immediately preceding it. The decrease is accounted for by the combined influences of scarcity in crops, more particularly in the Punjab, and the unfortunate Plague Epidemic experienced during a portion of the year in Sind, and especially in Karachi. The result, however, the Committee was quite prepared for. The coasting trade slightly improved, and it is confidently expected that the current year's returns will show much more encouraging results. At all events Karachi is losing no time in adding to the facilities of the port, and not only is the entrance channel being deepened, but the anchorage and reclamation works at Keamari are being pushed on with. A loan of thirteen lakhs was raised during the year reported upon and this is being judiciously expended. The wharves are being extended and further land has been acquired for the extension of the import yard.

LIEUTENANT H. WALKER, of the 16th Rajputs stationed at Cawnpore, is still reported missing, and no trace of him has yet been obtained. It is rumoured that he is somewhere in Assam with a youth who has been an employe on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

HER MAJESTY'S steamer Sphinx, Commander Phillips, sailed for Muscat on Saturday, Her Majesty's Torpedo Catcher Assaye, Lieutenant Commander C. T Lambert, also proceeded to Karachi along with three torpedo boats on the same day.

THE question of the relative apportionment of P. and O. charges for the mail service between Great Britain India and the Colonies has been for some time under discussion. It is understood that the whole matter was referred to the arbitration of Lord Morley, and that his award just delivered will be found favourable to India. Her Majesty's Postmaster-General has also succeeded in effecting a reduction in the charges for the conveyance of the mails by special train across the Continent of Europe, and the benefit of this reduction will be shared by India.

MR. W B. GLADSTONE has been nominated Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year.

TWENTY-TWO medical officers are to be admitted to the Indian Medical Department, at the examination to be held in February next.

A NUMBER of dinners are shortly taking place in Calcutta. The Old Carthusians meeting is on the 22nd; the Marlborough dinner takes place on the 29th, and the annual Civil Service dinner on the 30th.

BALANCES Held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of November 1896, Rs. 7,45,38,000; 1897, Rs. 8,07,64000, and 1898, Rs. 11,27,63,000.

THE receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending November 26th amounts to Rs. 6,55,879 being a decrease of Rs. 20,937 from the corresponding period of last year. The total increase in the financial year up to date is about 24 1-2 lakhs.

OWING to the very recent death of the Bishop of Lahore, Sir Mackworth and Lady Young have decided, as a mark of both public and private respect to his memory, not to give the ball, which is usually given by the Lieutenant-Governor in Christmas week.

ORDERS have been received from headquarters by the military authorities at Rawal Pindi to cease all further preparations involving expenditure, but for the present what has been done will stand, including the order to be in readiness for an immediate advance if necessary.

THE Annual Forest Administration Report shows that the gross revenue for 1896-97 was Rs. 1,78,56,000 and expenditure Rs. 1,00,45,000, leaving a surplus of 78 lakhs. This is the highest gross revenue yet obtained, while the expenditure is about seven lakhs higher than in any former year.

THE Directors of the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies have desired their Agents in India to grant free passes to the representatives of the *Societe Francaise des Voyages du Chemin de Fer* who are to conduct an excursion of tourists in Southern India this cold season.

A TELEGRAM dated at Hongkong, on Saturday, gives 3,500 bales of Bombay yarns as sold there during the preceding fortnight, and 5,400 bales as sold at Shanghai, exchange being quoted at Rs. 146 per 100 dollors and Rs. 202 per 100 taels at Hongkong and Shanghai respectively. New Malwa opium was valued there at 720 dollors per chest, and old at Rs. 750 to 800; and at Shanghai new Malwa was quoted at 565 taels, old at 580 to 620 and very old at 650 taels.

THE Viceroy on Thursday visited the Showe Dagon Pagoda at Rangoon, and subsequently held a Durbar at Government House which was largely attended by officials and Burmese notabilities. After distributing honours to some native gentlemen, his Excellency made an important speech in which he reviewed briefly the progress made by Burma under British rule, especially in the direction of railway development, and spoke sanguinely of the future of the province.

THE night hawks at Peshawar are not confining themselves just at present to the theft of rifles. The stables of Captain Griffin, D. A. A. G., for Musketry, were broken into the other night and two horses of his with one belonging to a brother officer carried off. We do not know whether the state of affairs beyond the border has created a demand for remounts in the camp of the Fakir; but it would seem to be a question whether Government is not in equity responsible for such losses at frontier stations, it being part of their duty to use whatever vigilance may be required for the general protection of life and property.

DETAILS of the recent accident on the railway at Sohawa that the engine of the morning passenger train which left Rawalpindi at about 6 a.m on the morning of the 4th December, when entering Sohawa Station at about 9-30, left the rails, and after running some distance on the balast, and tearing up the line, turned down a law embankment; The two vehicles next the engine were throw on their sides, and the five following vehicles left the rails, blocking the line. Three native 3rd class passengers sustained slight contusions and Engine Driver, two firemen and an under Guard were bruised and shaken. Relief trains from Lala Mussa and Rawalpindi, with two Surgeons were promptly sent to the scene of the accident, and the passengers were transhipped into another train, and sent on after some hours' delay. There were one or two European passengers in the train, including some "globe trotters" who took advantage of the incident to photograph the scene before proceeding. Until the lines were cleared passengers by following trains had to be transhipped. Through communication was, however, restored about midnight in time to pass the Up and Down Culcutta mail through. The committee of enquiry into the cause of the accident is still sitting.

THE cool suggestion for the annexation of Tibet, remarks a contemporary seems to excite but little interest in Calcutta. Probably the shrewed men of business in that the city are not to be led astray by vague statements that Lhassa could be brought within three to four days of Calcutta by rail: most of them have seen the mountain barrier of the Hamalayas from Darjiling and know what an engineering feat it would be to cross even the lowest passes. They would sooner take the opinion of a railway expert on the point than trust to the ordinary explorer who is not acquainted with the misteries of grades and levels. Major Waddell, I. M. S., has however, found a supporter in a correspondent of the *Englishman* who innocently calls Tibet a "bottomless mine of wealth," meaning probably something very different. He has a proposals to make Bhotan, according to his view, is the door of Tibet, and Lassa is the suzerain of Panakha, the Headquarters of the Bhutia Government: as the rajahs and officials oppress the people it is argued that the latter would willingly assist in the opening-up of the country from the side of India. But first of all the plan is to be tried of doubling the subsidy of the dual Rajahs of Bhutan in return for which they would be asked to assist in the exploitation of Tibet: if they refused the offer the present subsidy is to be stopped, but what is then to be done we are left to conjecture. Presumably a passage is to be forced though Bhuthan with Lhassa as the final objective. In other words a millitary expendition into Bhutan is to clear the way to the "bottomless mine" beyond the Himalayas.

IN memory of Lieutenant Robert Grenfell, who was killed in the battle of Omdurman, a tablet bearing a suitable inscription is to be placed in Beaconsfield Parish Church by the deceased officer's brothers and sisters. By the special request of General Sir Francis Grenfell, the gallant young soldier's sword will be hung underneath the tablet. It is interesting to note, (says the "Daily Telegraph)," that when Lieutenant Grenfell's body was recovered after the charge of the 21st Lancers at Omdurman, it was found that one of the many bl

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LORD CURZON'S LEAVE-TAKING.

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL CECIL.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

A farewell banquet was given this evening to Lord and Lady Curzon at the Hotel Cecil. The hosts included, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. St. John Brodrick, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Wenlock, and other personal and political friends.

The proceedings were private.

A FURTHER DESPATCH ON THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

THE OPERATIONS AT GEDAREF.

To-day's "Gazette" publishes a despatch from General Lord Kitchener, describing the operations against the Dervishes under Ahmed Fedil at Gedaref.

General Kitchener praises Colonel Parsons and recommends to notice Colonels Clery and Leader, Majors Lawson, Hore, Hunter and Murray, and numerous other officers.

SIR E. MONSON'S SPEECH.

THE AMBASSADOR MISUNDERSTOOD.

An inspired "communique" published in Paris, says that Sir E. Monson has been misunderstood and that he in nowise desired to interfere in the internal affairs of France.

RECEPTION OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN GERMANY.

Dec. 10.

The reception of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Wakefield by the Berlin press is uniformly favourable, Anglo-German interests in common being recognized

THE KHALIFA'S REFUGE.

The Khalifa with a small following remains in the mountains in southern Kordofan.

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

PROPOSED SALE.

The "Times'" Washington correspondent telegraphs that President McKinley favours selling the Philippines after their cession by Spain, but proposes to retain Luzon Island as a coaling station.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN TREATY.

The Treaty of Peace between America and Spain was signed to-night in Paris.

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Dec. 9.

A Peking despatch states, that the Emperor of China received M. de Giers, the Russian Minister alone, the Empress Dowager being absent.

M. Pavloff, the new Russian Minister to Corea, has started from Peking for his post at Seoul.

THE CAPE NAVAL CONTRIBUTION.

The Bill providing for an annual contribution to the British Navy, has passed both Houses of the Cape Parliament.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Dec. 10.

Mr. D. MacIver, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for Kirkdale division of Liverpool, unopposed replacing Sir George Baden-Powell, deceased.

THE GORDON MEMORIAL FUND.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has contributed 100 guineas, to the Khartoum Gordon Memorial College fund.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Dec. 11.

The Dreyfusite papers are now asserting that the late Colonel Henry was the real traitor, and Major esterhazy his accomplice.

E

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dunera has sailed for Bombay.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Willia m Black novelist.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Dec. 10.

Captain Mayne, 2nd C. I. Horse, replaces Captain Douglas as Camp Commandant at Delhi Cavalry Camp. Captain Saunders, 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Contingent replaces Major Dawson as Brigade-Major 2nd Brigades at the Camp.

Official intimation has been received of the following appointments to the Personal Staff of Lord Curzon when he assumes the Viceroyalty :—Lieutenat-Colonel A. Sandbach, R. E. Military Secretry, Captain R. J. Marker, 2nd Coldstream Guards, Captain Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant F. L. Gadam, Scots Guards, Aides de Camp.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Socotra, (Extra), left Suez this evening, and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 19th instant.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 9.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer Sunda arrived here yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Coy's s. s. Ballaarat left Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 10th inst en route for Bombay.

The same Coy's s. s. Parramatta arrived at Hong Kong on the afternoon of the 10th inst from Bombay.

SUEZ, Dec. 9.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

The Hall Line Steamer Hardwick Hall left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.

The City Line Steamer City of Dundee left here for Bombay this evening.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firmer.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
3 per cent. Reuter	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

PANIC AMONG PEOPLE AND PRESSMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The "Statesman" publishes a detailed account which draws an extraordinary picture of the panic and disorganisation occasioned in Bangalore by the measures which have been adopted in connection with plague. It describes the plague corpses hidden amongst food in market or thrown into wells or tanks to escape identification, and the complete failure of segregation measures. Simultaneously with this, the appearance of a far more deadly form of epidemic than has been found elsewhere which kills people almost at their work without premonitory symptoms. Workmen, the report states, have been known to drop off a ladder while at work ; policemen have died while on their beat, coachmen while driving, and domestic servants while engaged in household work and all from plague. It is stated this new form of plague in its most intense form seizes the heart and causes death in an hour or so.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Indian Medical Service :—Bombay, Assistant Surgeon, Lobo, is granted twelve months' furlough. Assistant-Surgeon Fraser, succeeds him at Bushire.

Marine Engineer, Mitchell, is granted one year's leave.

Post Office.—Mr. H. T. Bedford, receives one month's extension of leave, Mr. G. H. Grouger, one month's leave, Mr. Knox Haraay, receives a step, vice Mr. Betham on leave. Mr. W. R. Monks, is granted one year's sick leave ; Lalu Luchmi Narayan acting.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The Calcutta races started yesterday with a successful meeting, the attendance being decidedly fair for the first of the extra meetings and racing being well up to mark. Most of the timings were decidedly smart especially in the 14 hand pony race, which was won by Beceles with great ease in 1 minute 6 and two fifths second and Captain Pureboys Southcourt, which started favourite at even money won the small Pony Plate. The following are the details of racing.

THE HURDLE RACE.

Loftus' Saucepan, Owner	1
Lt-Col Desaraj Mrs Black Duchess	2
Apcar's Donegal, Burns	3

Won by 3 lengths, and two lengths between second and third.

Time—2min. 55 and 3-5secs.

Betting : 6 to 1 against Saucepan and Donegal ; 5 Luxury and Bouleverd, 6 Black Duchess.

THE SMALL PONY PLATE.

Capt Porefoy's Southcourt, Southall	1
Male of Patiala's Queensland-a-Hoyti	2
Mathieson's the Gift, Mr Milton	3

Won by half a length, one length between second and third.

Time—1min. 8 and 3-5secs.

THE CRITERION STAKES.

Ackerman's Tidal Wave, Ibrahim	1
Booty's Fried Fish White	2
Brian's Cleric, Iraban	3

Won easily by three lengths, two and half lengths between second and third.

Betting : 3 to 1 against Fried Fish ; 4 to 1 against Tidal Wave and Knockone ; 5 to 1 against Memory ; 6 to 1 against Cleric ; 8 to 1 against Granite.

THE PONY PLATE.

Benighted Confederacy's Beccles, Mr Loftu's	1
Lieut-Col Dasaraj Mr Astrologer Kendall	2
Ackerman's Sweet Vernal Ebrahim	3

Won comfortably by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between 2nd and third.

Betting : Even money Beccles ; 5 to 1 against Sweet Vernal ; 6 to 1 against Medley and Astrologer ; 10 to 15 against the rest.

THE CLUB CUP.

Walker's Boniface, Ramshaw	1
Male of Patiala's Soveral R. Hoyt	2
Hardwicke's Goodwood, Mr Loftus	3

Won by length and half, fair third.

Betting : Even money Marvel ; 4 to 1 against Goodwood ; 5 to 1 against King of Spades ; 6 to 1 against Blazon ; 8 to 1 against Soveral and Boniface.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Totalizator paid 205 on winner in betting for the Viceroys Cup, Leonidas is still favourite at 6 to 4 against White, Gluten and Vanitas are quoted at sixes. The following are odds against others ; 8 to 1 against Tom ; 10 to 1 against Redavni, Keenan and Sprightly ; 12 to 1 against Cherry and Venette ; 20 to 1 against Cinder Ellen ; 25 to 50 to 1 against others.

THE DEPUTY SANITARY COMMISSIONER OF BENGAL AT CHITTAGONG.

Major Dyson, I. M. S., Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, has gone to Chittagong to report and advise on the arrangements for the pilgrim camp there. The camp will be on the same site as that erected last year, and is exclusively for Mahomedans proposing to visit Hedjaz. In view of the advice of the different Mahomedan associations of the country, the influx of pilgrims will probably not be very large this season.

DEATH OF MR. JACOB.

Mr. Jacob, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, died last night. He had been ailing for some months from dysentery, but returned from his recent run home apparently recovered. On arrival in Calcatta, however, he was again taken ill, and serious symptoms appearing, he was moved to the house of Dr. Joubert where he died last night of perforation of the bowels.

THE FUNERAL.

Mr. Jacob's funeral in Circular Road Cemetery this evening was largely attended by officials and non-officials. Sir James Westland, Mr. Chalmers and all secretaries and heads of departments here being present.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Handicap Allowances and Result of the Race sailed a 3-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 10th December :—

YACHTS' HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats	Hcp	Entered by	Finish H	M	S	Corrected time H	M	S
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	5	10	38	1	40	38
Chita	12	Mr E Comber	5	12	50	1	30	50
Kismet	12	Mr W T Morison	5	19	28	1	37	28
Janetta	12	Officers, R E	5	24	9	1	42	9
Mannikin	19	Officers, R A	5	32	4	1	43	4
Pixie	26	Mr E R Smytham	5	33	24	1	37	24
Hulda	29	Mr D K Love	5	40	46	1	41	46
Stella	Scr	Col H W Boyd, IMS.	Did not start.					

Course No 9—1st prize won by Chita, 2nd prize won by Pixie, and 3rd prize won by Kismet.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Meg	Lt H C Dobbin, R I M	5	12	3
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	5	13	14
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	17	44
Cygnet	Mr E C Richards	5	19	4
Imp	Comdr W Chandler	5	23	24
Midget *	Officers, R A	5	24	3

Course No. 14—1st prize won by Meg, 2nd prize won by Tomtit, and 3rd prize won by Lorna

* Disqualified for fouling Committee Vessel.

JOLLY BOATS RACE.

Result of the Race sailed at 4 p.m.

Nos. of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arriva H	M	S
No 47	Lt C S Townsend, R N	5	0	23
*No 5	Mr J Macfarlane			

Course—From Committee Vessel round Tucker Beacon, round North Karanja Buoy and to finish at Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard.

1st prize won by No. 47

* Disqualified for being over the Line at start.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Censure on Telegrams for Salvador now removed Bhamo Route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Teegyueh and Yungobang

THE TRANSFRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE MAN WITH THE BLACK HEAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHAKDARA, Nov. 6.

Your readers will, no doubt, find it difficult to follow the Fakir's movements and a few lines will, I hope, make them clearer. No doubt they remember he was confronted by the Khan of Robat, who is under the influence of the Nawab of Dir. The Fakir did not wait to give battle ; perhaps he finds the time has not come to attack Dir, or that his following is not yet sufficient in number; at any rate he retreated down the Nipki Khel valley and nothing was heard further of his movements till information reached here, that he was on the Pass between the Nag and Subujni valley, entrenched behind Sangars and attacked by the Painda Khels. This was on the 4th instant. This move of his was a very clever one, as he no doubt drew the Dirs men some way after him down the Nipki Khel valley, marched along the right bank of the Swat river and then turned north up the Subujni valley to the watershed with the Niagdari or Niag valley. Now the Niag valley leads directly on to the Chitral road to a place called Warai. The Fakir thus, working on interior lines, eluded the Nawab of Dir's lashkar and turned up at Niagdari valley and again threatened the Chitral road.

To day (the 6th instant), information has been received that the Fakir got the better of the Painda khels, who were attacking him and inflicted a loss on him of 6 men killed, 3 horses killed, and 3 captured, while he himself only lost 3 men. These casualities are not enormous but must have a great moral effect, as no doubt the Fakir will exaggerate his victories in every village he goes to, and make the most of his three captural horses. This will, if the news is confirmed, without the slightest doubt, greatly facilitate his efforts in gathering round him men who will follow him. I have never seen the mad Fakir alluded to in any paper by his real name so no doubt it will be of interest to you.]His name is Saidullah and he is said to have been born in Regah in Buner. He is also known as "Sar Tor" which is Pushta for "The man with the black head." You will say all natives have more or less black heads, but in this part of the world one frequently meets Pathans as fair almost as any European, and a really dark man is the exception rather than the rule.

For the last two days a new field stretcher for hill warfare has been tested here with, I believe, very favourable results, and it is said that this pattern will be in justice used in hill warfare. I am not at present au fait with the details of its construction, but hope at some future time to give you further particulars.

News has been received from Peshawar that Amin Khan, the principal malik of the Kuki Khel section of Afridis, was assassinated in his village near Jamrud on the 6th instant. It is believed that his murder is due to tribal jealousy od the matter of the distribution of allowances to the Afridis, which are now under consideration. Amin Khan was one of the ablest, though most unscrupulous, men in the whole tribe, and his career has been a chequered one. He was outlawed by the British authorities some ten years ago, and in revenge in 1892 he got to gether several hundred men and attacked Fort Maude in the Khyber. Prompt action was taken at Peshawar, thanks to Colonel Warburtion's strong representations ; troops were moved out to Jamrud, and this display of military force nipped the Afridi rising in the bud. Amin Khan afterwards made his peace with the Government, and last year when the Khyber was raided, he remained staunchly loyal and sent a force of Kuki Khel up the Pass to try and assist the Khyher Rifles. He thus gained an exceptional position in the eyes of the authorities, and his death now comes at a most inopportune moment. It is not expected, however, that any serious trouble will arise therefrom, though a fresh blood feud must spring up over his assassination.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain C Gadd, arrived in Bombay harbour with the overland mails of the 25th November, at 4 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers ;—

FROM LONDON.

Anderson Miss	Key Mr P
Abigail Rev Mrs and 2 infants	Kalberer Mr
Austin Capt	Loughton Miss and 2 children
Bailey Mr H	Leistikow Mr J
Beddly Lt P	Lake Mr L F and Mrs
Buchanan Miss	Lackay Miss A
Baldwin Dr Olivia	Lynes Mr J
Begbie Major Genl, Mrs and 2 daughters	Millar Mr
Bardswell Mr H	Mackay Rev P
Corrie Miss	Mulji Mr C
Cushing Mrs	Mackenzie Miss
Carter Mr S S	Murray 2nd Lt A D
Collins Rev, Mrs and infant	Palmer Miss S E
Carmichael Mr E	Palmer Mr L A C
Courtney 2nd Lt F H	Proctor Rev, Mrs, child and 2 infants
Cameron Capt	Panl Mrs P D and infant
Dunkerley Mrs	Purdy Lt Col
Do s Mr G	Rigge Mr
D gby 2 Misses Wingfield	Schofield Mr W
Evans Major	Smalley Miss E
Evans Miss	Steward Lt O H W A
Foster Miss C M	Stout Mr
Fryer Mr and Mrs	Stewar: Mr A
Grosse Mr	Stace 2nd Lt H W
Guthrie Mr J B	Sealey 2-d Lt E R
Goodwin 2nd Lt G J	Wilson Mr G S
Hamilton Capt	Wilson Mr M J
Hambley Mr W J, Mrs and infant	Wilkinson Miss
Huntleys 3 Misses	Woodliffe Mr and Mrs
Jones Mr John	Willows Mrs F
Kinniburgh Mr J	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Agnes Sister	Mallaby Capt and Mrs
Biss Capt	Morris Miss R
Byrne Mr and Mrs	Moses Mr and Mrs
Bagshawe Mr and Mrs	Moses Mr
Bryson Mrs	Morgan Mr A
Bundock Capt	McMillan Mrs and 2 children
Brooks Mr and Mrs	Manning Miss E A
Carlyle Mr	Mansfield Mr
Campbell Mr	Nicollier Miss
Campbell Mr J	Oliver Sister
Cheetham Mr	Prevost Mrs and infant
Chambers Mr, Mrs and child	Phelps Miss
Chiners Mr	Padday Mr H L
Chiners Miss	Phelps Mr
Doake Mr R B	Phelps Mr J W
Dods Mr	Summers Mr
Frearby Mr	Smythe Miss N
Frisca Sisters Mary	Shannon Miss
Fiora Sister	Saannon Mr
Griffin Miss	Shyzman Miss
Grubb Mr	Studd Mr R J
Hopans Mrs	Studd Mr Junr
Holder Mr and Mrs C H	Storey Mr C
Hand Mr H	Tweedie Mr and Mrs
Handcock Mr	Trethewy Capt L J
Hamilton Surg Genl and Mrs	Ventrice Genl
Jones Mr A	Vay Mr
Johnston Mr	Wilson Col and Mrs
Khalie Mr H S	Whethman Mr
Leitch Mr J	Williamson Mrs
Martin Sir A	

FROM GIBRALTER.

Ledingham Mrs	Rodrigues Lt, wife and child

FROM BRINDISI.

Gill Mr	Redhers Mr
Inverarity Mr J D	Wright Mr A C
Landale Mrs	Williams Mr C B

FROM ADEN.

Coleman Mr	Creagh Genl and Mrs
Churchill Surg Genl	Howlett Mr
Cassell Lt	

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. HISPANIA.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Hispania," S. Abrey, Commander, arrived in harbour on Saturday, with general cargo and passengers, consigned to Messrs. W. A. Graham and Co. She left Liverpool on the 10th November, Gibraltar on the 16 November, and Suez on the 26th. She experienced strong North-east and North-North-East winds from Aden to Lat. 15°21' North. Long. 55°10' East. After which she had moderate N. E. and N. N. E. gales, with considerable sea and heavy rain squalls to Lat. 17°53' N. Long. 67°48' E. Thence to Bombay, she had light N. E. winds and fine weather. The Hispania brings the following passengers for Bombay :—

Allen Miss	Kerr Miss
Anderson Mrs Beatrice B and infant	McCormack Miss Nora
	Peters Miss
Abraham Mr	Ricoh Rev D
Baumann Rev A W	Ricoh Mrs
Deane Mrs and infant	Singer Mrs C
Forney Mr J K	Suderman Miss
Fraser Miss	Sydney Mr
Hoffmann Miss	

A TABLET has been erected by the officers of the Royal West Kent Regiment in the parish church of Aghade to the late Lt. Browne Clayton. The memorial bears the following inscription :—"To the memory of William Clayton Browne-Clayton, Lieutenant, the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, who fell whilst leading his men in the Action of 30th September 1897 at Agra in the Mamund Valley, aged 24 years. He lies buried on the Malakand. Erected by his brother officers in affectionate remembrance of his gallant and soldierly conduct.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

The racing season opened on Saturday with a very pleasant little meeting. The field, as is usually the case in the first two or three fixtures were small but the racing on the whole was excellent. The "Bookies" who were there in force must have had an excellent time, as outsiders rolled home in the most persistent way. The course was somewhat heavy going but the times did'nt seem to suffer much. The idea of the private paddock is an excellent one and the executive are to be congratulated on the improvements which have been made in the arrangements. The lawn shows signs of careful looking after and there are few courses on this side of India at any rate that can be compared to that at Mahaluxmi. The afternoon's racing began with the Auction Stakes for which Driver was served up realy hot. He failed however to go anywhere near winning finishing down the course behind Electric and Gift the latter gaining the verdict by a short head, The December Stakes failed to improve matters so far as backers were concerned and was won by Barrister who started at 7 to 1 with the favourite Squire second. The third race of the afternoon let in Romeo who for once in his life elected to try and won anyhow from start to finish. The Amateur Plate brought out four runners of which Rapidity and Clarice were backed, The former got away about ten lengths in front of anything and won as he pleased from Clarice.

The Tom Thum Plate gave Gift another win, Muktar the favourite being out of it. The last race of the afternoon brought out another upset. Rubdan who was backed for piles of money being beaten easily by that good pony Bawbee. The following are the details.

1st RACE.—The Auction Stakes.—Distance 1-2 mile · Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50. ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. 13-3 and under. Weight—13-3 entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000, to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500, Allowance—Maidens, 7lbs. ; C. Bs., 4 lbs.

Mr S A W's b a p Gift 7st 3lbs, Chugran	1
Captain Young's b a g g Electric 8st 1lbs Native	2
Captain Purvis' g a p Moonlight 7lb 10 Dhondi	0
Mr Joosuffally Mahomed's b a p Driver 8st 8lbs Syed 0	

BATTING 2-1 on Driver. 4-1 against the others.

Gift came along at a great pace from the start closely followed by Electric. At the bend Driver made an effort to get on terms but soon dropped away and after a good race Gift beat Electric by a short head

Time—54 1-2.

2ND RACE.—The December Stakes.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.B. horses. Weight—Handicap

Mr Jusafally Mahomed's g a h Barrister 7st Heeroo	1
Mr Lyndon's b a g Squire 8st 5lbs Johnson	2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma 9st 5lbs C B Mahomed	0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 8st 2lbs Greenhalgh	0

BETTING : 5 to 4 against Squire and Liverpool, 4 to 1 Barrister, 3 to 1 Valma.

From a good start Valma showed up slightly in front but was soon joined by his field and Squire and Barrister took up the running from the distance, the latter staying out won easily.

Time—1 min, 22 sec.

3RD RACE.—The Maiden Plate.—Distance—5furlongs. Winner Rs. 230, second Rs. 50, third Rs. 25. For Arabs 13-3 and under—maidens. Penalties. Winner of a race value Rs. 180, once. 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs, of tener, 10lbs. Allowances—Galloways not won a race value Rs. 180, allowed 5lbs.

Mr R B's b a g Romeo 9st 12lbs Greenhalgh	1
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor 9st 7lbs Soda	2
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight 9st 7lbs Ambaji	3
Mr Lyndon's c a g Prince 8st 11b Johnson	0
Mr Bland's b a g Ghoilb 9st 11b Oomer	0
Major Conran's bl a g Cossack 8st 6lbs Chuggan	0
Mr Abdul Raymon Amir's c a p Quality 8st 3lbs Heroo	0
Mr P P Fischer's c a g Hurlingham 8st 4lbs Jakoo	0

BETTING; 6-4 on Romeo 3-1 Solicitor and Prince 4 to 1 Hurlingham, Gholib and Cossack 8 to 1 Midnight and Quality.

Romeo jumped off with a lead and was never caught winning as he liked from Solicitor and Midnight the former getting second place by half a length.

Time 1 min. 21 1-8secs.

4TH RACE.—The Amateur Plate.—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third Rs. 25. For English and Colonial horses landed befe 1st August, 1898. Weight—11st, 7lbs, G. Rs. only

H H Aga Khan's b a s g Rapidity 11st 4lbs Aga S Shah	1
Mr Lyndon's b a s m Clarice 11st 4lbs Capt Young	2
Mr T L Rober's b a s g Hawhorn 11st 7lbs Mr James	0
Mr E McCausland's b or br a s g Pilgrim 11st 7lbs Owner	0

BETTING : 2-1 on Rapidity and Clarice, any price the others.

Rapidity got away at the start, and won by a street from Clarice.

Time—1 min. 18secs.

5TH RACE.—The Tom Thumb Plate.—Distance ½ mile. Winner Rs. 200, second Rs. 50, and third Rs. 25, for Arab and C. B. ponies 13-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. 13-2 to carry 9. W. I. Penalties—Winners once, 4lbs, ; twice 7lbs. ; oftener 10lbs, ; Winners in the aggregate of Rs. 2,500 5lbs. extra. Allowances—maiden 1st May 1898, 3lbs, maidens 7lbs. (accumulative.)

Mr S A W's b a p Gift, Chuggan	1
Mr Jusufaly Mahomed's b a p Driver, Heeroo	2
Mr D'Souza p Muktar, C B Mahomed	3
Mr F N D'sa c a p Bonny Boy, Johnson	0
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a p Observer, Soda	0
Mr P F Fischer's c a p Busreh, Jakoo	0

BETTING : 6 to 4 on Muktar, 3 to, 1 Driver, 4 to, 1 Gift, 6 to 1 the rest.

Driver showed up at the start but was soon challenged by Gift and Muktar and in this order they raced up the straight. Gift winning his second race during the afternoon by a length from Driver with Muktar the favourite third.

Time—55secs.

6TH RACE.—"The Byculla Stakes."—Distance—6 furlongs. Winner, Rs. 200 ; second, Rs. 50 ; third, Rs. 25. For Arabs and Galloways of other classes which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000. Weight—Arabs, W. A, Galloways, English and Australians 10st. W. I., Galloways Arabs and Australians, 9st. W. I. Galloways C. Bs. and Australians, 8st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 600, 4lbs for each such race won in addition to other penalties. Allowances—Horse landed since 1st August, 1898, 10lb. ; Maidens, 4lbs. Horses which have not won a race, value Rs. 180, 4lbs. (accumulative,).

Mr Mollison's b ebm Bawbee 8st. 3lbs. Johnson	1
Mr Hajee Ismail Hajee Gosman's g a g Rubia, 8st 4lbs, C B Mahomed	2
Mr K B's ch a m Neah 7st 2lb Dhondi	0
H H Aga Khan's b f a m Water Lily, 7st 4lbs, Heeroo	0
Mr A M Bushari's g a g Liverpool 8st 4lbs, Greenhalgh	0

BETTING : 3 to 1, on Rubdan, 5-2 against Bawbee 3 to 1, Water Lily, 5 to 1 Liverpool, 10 to 1 Neah.

Rubdan and Bawbee came away together and raced to the bend, where the latter shot out and won a street from the favourite—the rest nowhere.

NEW TEXT BOOK ON THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. *

MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL has signalized his elevation to the Bench by the publication jointly with Mr. Stanhope Bayley and Mr. Vernon Bayley, of a new Edition of his work on the Indian Companies Act. The Editon has been entirely and most ably rewritten, and the work both in method and execution is one of the most useful legal text books it has ever been our pleasure to review. Company law is perhaps the most important branch of the law, both to the business man and the Investor, and the book should for this reason have a ready sale outside as well as in the profession. Every section of the Act is fully noted up from the English and Indian cases with references to the Reports where they appear at the foot of each page. The Rules framed under the Act for Bengal, Madras & Bombay, with notes upon them, form a useful appendix to the work. To those who are not lawyers, and even to many who are, but whose memory is not that of a Porson, a Table of Reports and mode of citation of them will be found very useful. A happy innovation, and one which we hope to see generally adopted in Text Books of law, is an Index of Defendants in the cases referred to in the Volume. Every lawyer knows how frequently the name of a Defendant will remain in the memory while the name of the Plaintiff refuses to be recalled. Without this the report cannot be found ; but if in all Digests and Text books an Index like this were adopted, much time would be saved and trouble avoided.

Since the last Edition was published, the Indian Companies (Memorandum of Association) Act 1895 has been passed and this together with notes mainly founded on the cases decided under the corresponding English Act passed in 1890 has been added to the present Edition. A proof of the care with which the work has been revised is found in several references to unreported Indian cases in the notes to this Act. The binding of the work is a great advance on former Editions and the print leaves nothing to be desired. We congratulate the learned Editors on having produced a book at once so handsome and so useful.

* The Indian Companies Act by Russell, Bayley & Bayley, Thacker & Co. Ld. 1898.

THE BOMBAY CYCLING CLUB.

A most enjoyable programme was discussed on the Marine Lines maidan on Saturday afternoon by the Club. It was the fifth meeting of the season and to the four events which were originally entered on the cards an extra quarter mile for Parsee gentlemen was added and also afforded some keen racing. The course which can scarcely be looked upon as a safe one at several points was as well laid out by the executive as circumstances would permit, and it is hoped that the executive will, with their usual forethought do something to remedy the present switch back proclivities it displays especially about the turns. The first item a quarter mile handicap was an excellently contested one and Longland from scratch annexed first place just by the value of the handicap he conceded Warner. The time 37 1-2 seconds too was the best that the distance has been done in before in Bombay at least. The second item the "Whistling Coon" stakes, a ladies nomination race, caused no end of fun and Radcliff, Miss Shrewsbury's nominee, earned the verdict easily, though Longland came in streets a head of him but without the name of his tune from his nominatrix. The mile handicap brought out seven starters five of whom were Parsee cyclists. Warner carried first place easily from scratch, the Parsee crack Satin being third. Five Parsee cyclists entered for the extra quarter mile handicap which Davar annexed easily from scratch. The big event which was looked forward to with great eagerness was the five mile handicap, and Warner who won it last time was naturally considered a moral certainty, but a punctured tyre deprived him of the premier honors and Boromley, who was conceded 200 yards, passed the post first, with about 175 yards in hand over and above his allowance. On the whole, however, the race could not be considered a good one. Below are details of the race,

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP.

Longland scratch	1
Warner 10 yards	2

Times 37 1-2 secs.

Two others, Allen with 25 yards and Bromley with 50 yards took part in this competion. Longland however passed Bromley just half way round the lap and came in with a great rush about ten yards ahead of Warner.

WHISTLING COON STAKES.

Gentlemen to ride from a given course to their ladies, whistle a tune, the name of which is to be written on a slip of paper by nominatrix. First in, with name of tune whistled, correctly written, in his possession to win.

Radcliff nominated by Miss Shrewsbury	1

ONE MILE HANDICAP.

Warner scratch	1
Allen 10 yards	2
Satin scratch	3

Seven in all entered for this item which was easily annexed by Warner in 2 mts. 45 secs.

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP (Extra)

Davar scratch	1
Commissariatwala 10 yards	2

Time 45 2-5 secs.

Five entered and Davar putting on a good spurt near the turn for home came in first by about 30 yards.

FIVE MILE HANDICAP.

Bromley 200 yards	1
Allen 100 yards	2
Warner scratch	3

Time 14mts. 52 4-5secs.

The usual four entered for the race. Longlands tailing off about the fourth mile, Bromley kept a regular pace throughout and won by about 375 yards. Allen who seemed to be waiting on Warner coming in with a great rush at the finish.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.,—Nov. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr W McHutchin, B.	Mr O T Barrow, Bo C S.
Mr W H E Fellows, B.	Major F D C Hawkins.
Mr A T Pringle, M.	Capt W W Battiscombe

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T Inglis, B C S, 1 mo.	Major W F Cahusac. 3 mos.
Mr R W Roberts, B to Feb 15.	Major L H Vidal, 1 mo.
Mr A F H Comber, 6 mos.	Capt W A L Cowie, 3 mos
Mr W Spencer, 1 week.	Lieut E R P Bolicau, 14 days.
Mr G W Squires, 5 days.	Lieut D S Browne, 10 days
Lt Col L L Fenton, 1 mo.	Lieut A G Vivian, 3 mos.
Major H L Hutchins 10 days.	Lieut W H Steele, 3 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr A C Crampton.	Capt H King.
Mr G F Thorpe.	Capt E J Morgan.
Mr E Clark.	Capt C C Tennant.
Mr J D Rees, C I E, M C S.	Lieut F A Maxwell, D S O
Mr H W J Bagnell, Bo. C S.	Lieut W H Beach.
Col T H Goldney, C B.	Lieut F C Nicolas.
Lt Col J A H Pollock.	Lieut C J P Carey.
Major J F Wilson.	Lieut V F W Tregear.
	Lieut R A Steele.
	Condr T B Reilly.

INDIA OFFICE, Nov. 22.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India :—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels :—Major and Brevet Lt.-Col. R E D Reilly, Major W W Lean, Major G A Money, To be Major :—Capt G R C Westropp, Lieutenants to be Captains :—L Walker, C W Tribe H F Jacob, G H G Mockler, E Wyntour, R J T Savi, G W Robinson, D R Adye, H M Allen, F N Burton, E E Beddek, C W Lester, E Saulez, M G James, R W C Keays, T X Britten, W A M Bruce, G W Johnson, J L W French-Mullen, H A Lane, G M Mor

financial conditions of Egypt improved under our control, great works were undertaken there by British contractors, machinery and implements were ordered from this country and gave our workmen employment. Did they suppose if Egypt were under the control of any other Power, or under her own, all those orders would come here? Was the other argument, that occupation of Egypt might involve them in complication with other countries, sufficient? Were they sunk so low that they were to give up India because possibly Russia would like it? Or Canada, possibly, because some day the United State might have an eye on the union? Was their policy to be guided by fear of other countries (Cries of "No.") He thought not."

THE "OCCUPATION" OF EGYPT.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach has at last put into plain words what is in men's minds here with regard to the British future in Egypt, in the same sense as Sir Henry Fowler has made himself the mouth-piece of what I may call Roseberyite opinion with regard to Home Rule. He drove home his contention at Edinburgh by saying:—"What had passed would classify the opinion of the country on the subject of Egypt, and would before long make that opinion clear to the world. That would be a great gain, seeing what they had done in Egypt. There was a great and growing opinion in Europe as a whole, and even in France, that the British occupation of Egypt was for the general good. The idea of through communication under British control from Alexandria to the Cape was no longer the dream it was. He thought there was every prospect that the idea would commend itself to the British people, that they would work for it in conjunction with colonists, and that it would be eventually carried out for the benefit of the world. (Cheers.)"

CONSULTING NATIVE SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" discusses a certain recent happening in the East with a quite unexpected tenderness. It is to be believed that the tenderness does not arise from the troubled doubting of an unsophisticated and sensitive mind, but originates in an attempt to give the appearance of oracular wisdom to the paper form of journalistic diplomacy. Here is what the "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"The plague riot at Seringapatam seems to have been an ugly affair. As it occurred in a native State, the regulations must have been carried out by native officials. Mysore, however, is permeated by English ideas, thanks to its long tutelage; and local sentiment had evidently been touched on the raw to cause a rising of such persistency. Desperate efforts to capture a fort, and attempts to swim across a river under heavy rifle-fire are not made as afternoon's amusements. The Indian Government, therefore, has evidently been well advised in appointing the Plague Commission, and its report, we hope, will be produced without delay. Public health is an excellent thing, but it is dearly bought at the price of deeply-rooted public discontent. If the inquisitorial character of the Plague regulations is obnoxious to the natives, they should be modified, even at the risk of a heavier bill of mortality."

THE MACLEAN DINNER.

I hear that the arrangements for the above important event are making satisfactory progress and that there is practically certain to be a good muster. Already more than a score of M. P.'s, between 20 and 30 leading officials and ex-officials, a large number of men well-known in the commercial and financial world, to say nothing of distinguished journalists, have intimated their intention of being present. To show how representative the gathering is likely to be, it is enough to mention that among the subscribers are Sir James Fergusson and Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree; and Sir William Wedderburn and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Here are the names of some who have accepted since I last wrote:—Mr. Austin Low (Gundlay & Co.) Mr. Alexander Rogers, Mr. Magnus Mowat, Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician, Mr. Horace Bell, Mr. Frederic L. Goldsmid, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., Colonel R. C. Temple, Mr. Harry Marks, M. P., Sir Hugh Gilzean Reid (a former President of the institute of Journalists) Mr. J. M. Drennan, Mr. John Griffiths, Mr. George Ormiston, Mr. W. H. Propert, Sir W. Thomas Lewis (a man of light and leading in South Wales) Mr. Russel Aitken, Mr. E. Pryce-Jones, M. P., Mr. W. E. Thompson-Sharpe, M. P., Mr. T. W. Wood (B. B. & C. I. Railway), Mr. George Batten, who was Lord Lytton's private Secretary, Mr. J. A. Shepherd, Mr. F. A. Little, and Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee. It will be seen from the above that Mr. Maclean's old Bombay friends are rallying round him and that they are determined to give him a good "send-off." The Viceroy Designate who received the Honorary Secretary Mr. Samuel Digby on Wednesday, was anxious to attend, but as may be imagined his engagements for the last few days of his time in England are very heavy, and he has had reluctantly to forego the pleasure of joining in this tribute to a former colleague of his in the House of Commons.

"A BABOO MEMORIAL."

This is the heading which the *Globe* gives to the following paragraph:—A vexed question of Indian administration has always been the "move to the Hills." Twice a year the whole machinery of the Government of India—Viceroy, heads of Departments, officials, clerks, archives, red tape, and all—is moved over many hundreds of miles of rail and some miles of Himalayan cart-road between Culcutta and Simla. This year, on account of the possibility of an outbreak of plague in Culcutta, and, consequent fear of infection, not only to the Government staff, but also to the district of Simla, when the time for returning thither should arrive, it has been decreed that the offices of the military and Public Works Departments shall remain in the Hills for the winter. This prospect is abhorred by the Bengalees, who form the majority of the underlings in those Departments, and many are the memorials which have been presented to the Government against the new order. One memorial presented—anonymously—on behalf of the native clerks of the Military Department is typical of the Baboo. It addresses the head of the Department as "Mighty," and tells him that if the order is not cancelled, "our sorrowful cries will never fail to reach the ears of the merciful and sympathetic God, who will hear our supplications and free us from wanton distress and misery that will be forced upon us," and so on. There is no direct threat in this of course; while the disguise of Christianity in the phraseology has been purposely adopted. Yet it offers a fair instance of the spirit in which the Baboo of Bengal, who waxes fat upon Goverament salaries, and contributies not a single soldier to the Army of India, conducts his relations with the ruling race.

LORD KITCHENER'S KHARTOUM COLLEGE.

When it was announced, immediately after the battle of Omdurman and the capture of Khartoum, that the Sirdar had signified his opinion that the erection of a Technical College as a memorial to Gordon, in the place where his heroic soul passed so tragically away, would be a worthy tribute to his memory, the British public showed no enthusiasm at the suggestion. Nor have they done so since, the form of memorial not having proved inspiring. Consequently it became necessary, unless Lord Kitchener's scheme were to fall still-born to the ground—which would be distressing—that the fashion of interest in it should be set by men of position and wealth. Wherefore it came to pass that a meeting of merchants and bankers of the City of London took place at the banking house of Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co., in Lombard street, under the presidency of Lord Hillingdon, who is a partner in Glyn's bank. The meeting was practically private; but it is known that the Sirdar explained fully his proposals for the establishment of a Gordon Memorial College at Khartoum, and it was strongly advocated in a letter from the Prime Minister read at the meeting. The proposals met with the unanimous support of all present, and steps were taken to set on foot the organisation necessary for the attainment of the object desired.

A PROPOSED ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Sir Clements Markham, President of the royal Geographical Society, is making a gallant effort to secure £100,000 for the fitting out of an expedition to the Antarctic Circle. He appeals to "the patriotic feeling of all true Britons, especially to those among my countrymen who possess the power which great wealth gives." A Joint Committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society has been formed to promote this object, and the Government, although declining to supply funds, will aid the expedition, through the Admiralty, by the loan of instruments. A German expedition will be dispatched in 1900, with naval officers and well equipped in every respect. "But," says Sir Clements, "the work to be done is extensive and must be divided. My German friends therefore hope that a British expedition will co-operate with them, agreeing to take separate regions of the Antarctic Circle. If we hold back, the country will lose credit. For the first time in our history we shall shamefully resign our proud position so long held, in the forefront of exploration and discovery." Sir Clements himself, who was formerly in the navy, has some experience of exploration amid the eternal snows and ice, having served with the Arctic expedition of 1850-51. He left the navy in 1852 and after travelling in Peru, introduced the cultivation of the quinine-yielding cinchona trees from Peru into British India.

LORD ABERDEEN'S RETURN FROM CANADA

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have just returned from Canada, after five years' residence in the Dominion. They were entertained by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool after landing at the great port on the Mersey. In the course of a speech the late Governor-General said, that "the one characteristic of the Canadians was intense hopefulness and confidence in the future of their country. Canada was working out her own destiny, not only for her own sake but for the sake of the Empire." Afterwards, Lord and Lady Aberdeen proceeded to Hawarden to visit Mrs. Gladstone. The visit must naturally have been full of touching memories and tender sympathies, for the relations between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Aberdeen had always been of a peculiarly close and intimate kind. When the Earl lived at Dollis Hill, a charming place situated on a wooded rise near Hendon, Mr. Gladstone frequently stayed there from Saturday to Monday. On these occasions the veteran statesman regularly worshipped at the old parish Church of Willisden, which is within easy drive of Dallis Hill, and is quite close to the Jewish cemetery in which Hannah, Lady Rosebery, is buried near the tombs of her kinsfolk, the Rothschilds.

MR. HOOLEYS GIFT TO ST. PAULS.

The sum paid by Mr. Hooley for the gold plate presented to St. Paul's Cathedral has been returned to his trustees and accepted by him. The transaction was purely voluntary. The money has been given privately and annonymously, through the hands of a member of the Chapter. In an interview with two members of the Chapel of St. Paul's, it was stated that the Communion plate had only been used once; but having been so used, it was impossible that it should cease to be the property of the Dean and Chapter—impossible, indeed, that it should reture to secular hands. A feeling of relief is manifest, that this solution of a grave problem has been arrived at without initiative from the authorities of the Cathedral. No difficulty was apprehended even from the outset as to the disposal of the Communion plate. The late Lord Mayor declared that if any difficulty occurred, the City would redeem the plate; for, having once been presented, and used, they would not tolerate the idea that the Cathedral body should be critcised for anything they had accepted in good faith. A member of the Cathedral body had himself offered £1,000 to be placed for this purpose in the hands of the Official Receiver, and another gentleman had offered as a guarantee for the same object £1,500.

GOD AND MAMMON.

"Curiosities of Advertisement," would make not a bad subject for a racy magazine article, and quite a number of such curiosities have recently come my way. Before me now, for example, I have a handbill announcing a "Seven Days' Mission" in connection with a Baptist chapel, where some really hard and earnest work is carried on. The bell tills of meetings at night, services for the young, and afternoon meetings for the "Deepening of Spiritual Life." But alas and alack! the back of the bill is occupied with the advertisement of a certain bank, which announces "2 1-2 per cent. interest on deposits, repayable on demand," and "2 per cent. on current accounts, on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100." Furthermore, this precious advertisement proceeds to inform "anxious inquirers" that "stocks, shares, and annuities are purchased and sold for customers." Finally, that the meshes of the net may be made fine enough to catch small fishes, the merits of the "Savings Department" are extolled, in which "small Deposits are recevied and interest is allowed monthly on each completed £1." This is evidently one way of trying to make the best of both worlds.

A DELUGE OF BABIES.

One has heard of it raining cats and dogs, but a "Deluge of Babies" is evidently a much more serious affair, which, if not portending the end of the world, might assuredly be the beginning of a very bad timo indeed for some people. These weird and perturbing words form the heading of another advertisement, which reads further on, "Thousands of babies to be given away at 'So and So's' drug stores." This kind of thing takes one's breath away, and wakes a wild wonder as to whether it is not possible that the supply will far exceed the demand, and that there is bound to be a slump in the market—which would be bad for the babies. And yet, on reflection, the demand seems brisk enough after all. For no fewer than 200 applications have been made to adopt a baby which had been deserted by its parents in a Knightsbridge coffee-house, with the result that the baby became chargeable to the ratepayers of St. George's, Fulham, and the parents found themselves before the magistrate. But further investigation of the advertisement aforesaid leads to the discovery, that the "Deluge of Babies" is not one of the live kind, which comes as a great relief.

THE DEATH ROLL.

The popular Lord Chamberlain, an eminent Freemason, the Earl of Lathom, who may be said to have died of a broken heart as the result of the death of his wife in a tragic carriage accident rather less than twelve months ago; Sir George Baden-Powell, K.C.M.G., M.P., an industrious politician and Imperialist, who had aspirations beyond his powers; Sir John Fowler, the distinguished engineer; Sir Stuart Knill, an ex-Lord Mayor who possessed more culture and breeding than always falls to the lot of those who are chosen to be Chief Magistrate of the City of London; Lady Connemara; the Rev. Dr. Kane, the Militant Orangeman of Ulster, who has recently been a thorn in the side of her Majesty's representative in Ireland; the Hon. Norman Grosvenor, a relative of the Duke of Westminister and a former member for Chester; Mr. Charles Willis Palmer, Deputy Conservator of Forests Burma, and Herr Hermann Heinrich the founder of the North German Lloyd Company.

When M. de Freycinet reassumed the portfolio of the War Ministre, our contemporary, the *France Militaire*, seized the opportunity of interviewing him. The new Minister told his interlocutor that he would soon complete his seventieth year, and that he thought he had earned a right to retirement. He remarked how strange it was that, while he held the reins of office in the Rue Saint Dominique for five years, he is now the fifth minister to whom, within the space of five months, the responsibility for national defence has been confided. This instability, he justly remarked, must inevitably retard all reform and all progress. He referred particularly to the much-retarded case of the colonial Army, and said with energy that now at last the time had come when this question must be definitely settled. M. de Freycinet's last ministery extended from April, 1888, to January, 1893. It was he who instituted, or rather regulated afresh, the present divided organisation of the coast defences. In his time the law was passed, adopting the principle of a three years' service, and it is remarked that in this law, which dates from July, 1889, the creation of a colonial Army was distinctly recognised, and that obligatory service should be extended to the older colonies. These matter are still a dead letter, and ever since that time the organisation of the colonial Army has been under desultory discussion, nearly every successive minister having held special views in regard to it. M. Cavaignac was particularly energetic in his proposals but they came to nothing.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

PROGRESS REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

Earthwork:—Practically complete; except on the Songad length from miles 43 to 49, which is well in hand, and on two or three cuttings, which, however, ought to be through by the end of December.

Bridge Work:—A good push has been made during the month, but the very unhealthy state of the country has prostrated a large percentage of the masons, and it is very difficult to keep them on the work. The Sampni Bridge mile 73 is the only one not founded as far as Nunderbar, but a steam pump is now on it its way to the work, and it is hoped that this bridge will be completed by the end of February. On the Amalner Division, the Burray and Panjhra rivers are giving trouble with their foundations, but these ought to be completed long before the rails reach them, so they should not in any way delay progress.

Platelaying:—This is to be resumed on 10th December, and unless the abnormal weather we are having results in continued unhealthiness, the rails ought to be taken over the main line across the plateau and through the Songad Valley during that month on a narrowed track.

Ballast:—Well in hand.—The whole line to Vyara has been lifted and packed up to full level with laterite and moorum and by the end of March next ought to be fully ballested. Ballast collection is well in hand wherever it has been found possible to establish depots, though a large amount of labour specially imported for this class of work has stampeded, owing to the prevalling unhealthiness all over the Line from Vyara to Nunderbar.

Stations and Staff quarters: well in hand.

General.—The line was opened for goods traffic as far as Vyara on 1st December; and the Government Inspector formally inspects this section on the 5th December prior to opening for passenger traffic. Several of the staff have been laid up with fever, and the sickness amongst the work people during the month has been for worse than at this time last year.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	3	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	18
Total	22	17	99
Total same date last year	14	10	100

Note.—People whose residence is not known or bodies found in the streets, are returned in the sections from which they may have come or in which they may have been found.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	6
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	0	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	18
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	2
Hospitals	0	10	19
Total	17	13	83
Total plague deaths to date	32,253	28,336	
Same date last year	15	13	123

FLAGUE CASE AT DELAGOA.

A case of bubonic plague is reported from Delagoa. It occurred (says a *Daily Mail* telegram) on board the French steamer Gironde. The Portuguese authorities refused to allow the ship to enter the bay, whereupon the Gironde sailed, presumably for Madagascar. The ship had previously called at Mozambique.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

DAILY PROGRAMME.

10th to 21st December.

BRITISH.

Saturday 10th—Camp Opens
Monday 12th—Pool, etc. As arranged by Pool Secretary
Tuesday 13th—
Match 24—Championship 200 yards 8 to 9 A B C D
" 25— do 500 " 11 15 to 12 15 A B C D
Wednesday 14th—
Match 26—Championship 600 yards 11 to 12 A B C D
" 27— do 800 " 2 to 3-20 A B C D
" 28 do 900 " 3-40 to 5 A B C D
Thursday 15th—
Match 14—Co-dr in Chief's Cup 500, 600 and 800 yards 10 to finish A B C D
" 15—N C Officer's Purse 200 and 500 yards 2 to 3-30 A B C D E
Friday 16th—
Match 18—Gillespie Memorial 3 Distances 8 to finish A B C D
" 17—Extended Order 500 to 200 yards 2 to finish A B
Saturday 17th—
Match 30—Championship 200 yards 8 to 9 A B C D
" 31— do 500 yards 11-15 to 12-15 A B C D
Monday 19th—
Match 32—Championship 600 yards 11 to 12 A B C D
" 33— do 800 yards 2 to 3 20 "
" 34— do 900 yards 3-40 to 5 "
Tuesday 20th—
Match 15—Napier Memorial 200 yards 11 to 12 A B C D
" 19—Rossetor Memorial 200, 500 and 600 yards 2 to finish A B
" 15—Napier Memorial 500 and 600 yards 2 to finish B C D E
Wednesday 21st—
Match 20—Alarm Stakes 8 to finish A B C D
" 21—Army vs Volunteers as arranged
Ladies Match 8 to 2 Revolver

NATIVE.

Saturday 10—Camp Opens
Monday 12th—Pool, etc As arranged by Pool Secretary
Tuesday 13th—
Match 51—Championship 200 yards 9 to 11 A B C D
" 52— do 500 yards 2 to 3-30 A B C D E
" 53— do 600 yards 3-45 to 5-30 "
Wednesday 14th—
Match 54—Championship 800 yards 8 to 10-40 A B C D
Thursday 15th—
Match 55—Championship 900 yards 7-40 to 9-40 A B C D E F
" 42—Comdr-in-Chief's Cup 200, 600 and 800 yards 10 to finish A B C D
" 44—N C Officers' Purse 200 and 500 yards 2 to 3-30 A B C D E
" 46 Salvadore Gabriel Memorial 900 yards 3-45 to finish A B C
Friday 16th—
Match 45—Gillespie Memorial 3 Distances 8 to finish A B C D
Saturday 17th—
Match 58—Championship 200 yards 9 to 11 A B C D
" 59— do 500 yards 2 to 3-30 A B C D E
" 60— do 600 yards 3-45 to finish A B C D E
Monday 19th—
Match 61—Championship 800 yards 8 to 10-40 A B C D
Tuesday 20th—
Match 62—Championship 900 yards 8 to 10-40 A B C D
" 43—Napier Memorial 200 yards 11 to 12 "
" 43— do 500 and 800 yards 2 to finish B C D E

Prize giving at 4-30 p m
For Pool, Sweepstakes and Unlimited Entry Matches, see Pool Secretary's Notice Board.
The Revolver Range will be open during firing hours from 12th to 20th December,

CHAS. GRANT, Major,
Hony. Secy., Bo. P. R. A.

Poona, 9th December 1898.

According to the "Saturday Review," there is "much whispering and shaking of heads" over the health of different members of the German Imperial family. The extraordinary interest which the Emperor displayed in Dr. Koch and his phthisis cure some years ago is said to be connected with the persistent rumour that the Empress's lungs are affected, while the fact that the Crown Prince is in garrison in South Germany is brought forward as a proof that his parents wish to spare him the rigours of a Potsdam winter. Taken altogether, the family history, as insurance experts call it, is not a very favourable one, and the subject is said to be occupying a great deal of the attention of the European quidnuncs just now.

THE CHARGES AGAINST A JUDICIAL OFFICER.

The enquiry into the charges brought against Raja Chitpal Singh was continued by Mr. E. Galbraith and Mr. C. Rustomjee at Allahabad on Wednesday. Babu Lalit Mohan Singh, the Raja's former secretary was recalled for cross-examination.

Before the commencement of the cross-examination Mr. Moti Lal Nehru, advocate for Raja Chitral Singh, filed an application asking the Commissioners to adjourn the enquiry for two months after the case for the Government had closed. His reasons were that he wished to inspect all the records, files, and other papers with which the Raja had been concerned during his service!

The Commissioners declined to give the postponement asked for as the papers could not be inspected without sanction from Government, and until this sanction was obtained the application for postponement was premature.

Upon this Mr. Moti Lal promised to make a reference to Government himself.

Babu Lalit Mohan Singh, was cross-examined by Mr. Moti Lal Nehru, said he did not remember doing any work for the Raja during the whole of his service in connection with his private litigation or his estate. He did the Raja's private correspondence after the first year. The Raja gave his instructions for this correspondence in the vernacular, witness drafted letters in English, and sometimes the Raja copied them, sometimes he did not. The Raja worked hard but wrote very slowly, and he did all his copying work in connection with his court and private business at his own home. Witness did not remember if during the first period of his service with the Raja the latter furnished him with points for the judgments he wrote; from his subsequent experience he believed the Raja to be capable of doing so. The Raja's difficulty not only lay in the language, but in his understanding. He could not say in which of these two points his chief difficulty lay. The points furnished to him by the Raja were sometimes such as would occur to a man of good understanding, at others they had no sense in them. As a rule they were nonsense. He used to reject this nonsense from his drafts and substitute good sense for it. After the first three or four months witness used to find his own reasons from the record, and his own reasons and material for the official correspondence also. The Raja furnished the materials for his private correspondence, but that required no intelligence at all. The Raja never tested witness's conclusions in judgments with the materials furnished by the record, and witness therefore could not say if he had sufficient intelligence to do so. From his experience he did not think the Raja had such intelligence. The Raja could not weigh the evidence given on both sides in a case, nor could he connect the material circumstances of a case in his own mind. Witness had never seen the Raja writing judgments in a case independently, so he could not say whether he was capable of doing it or not. Sometimes after the first three or four months of his service the Raja gave witness instructions to convict or acquit an accused person, and witness always followed those instructions, but he had to find his own reasons for doing so. If he found reason to differ with the Raja's direction as to any judgment he still wrote the judgment as directed by the Raja, omitting the reasons which led him to differ with Raja. Babu Norode Chander Ghosal, Babu Kumar Chander Bhattacharj and John Gabriel did the Raja's court work before witness's time. Witness introduced Satyagyan to the Raja. They were very friendly, and had talked freely together about this case. Witness never gave Satyagyan instructions as to the work he would have to do for the Raja, but gave him an idea of the work. The notes of arguments brought home by the Raja from Court were intelligent notes, showing that he had understood what was said, but witness did not think he had sufficient intelligenee notes to accept the arguments af one pleader and reject those of another. Criminal appeals came before the Raja, but he (the Raja) never wrote an independent judgment in any of those appeals, and witness did not think he was able to do so, though most of them were simple cases. Witness studied the Rent Law to do the Raja's judgments in Revenue cases, but he (witness) could not say in what class of rent cases appeals would come before the Raja, nor could he tell the difference between a tenant at fixed rates, an occupancy tenant, and an ex-proprietary tenant.

Witness considered the Raja a copyist only and a bad copyist and that. It was true that witness was "de facto" Deputy Commissioner of Unao, and the Raja only nominally filled that office. Witness knew the Raja was deceiving Government by passing off other people's work as his own, and he systematically assisted the Raja in perpetrating this deception. He kept the matter a secret from all officials until the time when the dispute arose about his pay. Witness informed Mr. Hamblin of the fact when a claim of his was denied by the Raja. It was anger that led him to inform Mr. Hamblin, but he bore no ill-will to the Raja now. Witness entered the Raja's service chiefly because he wanted to pass the Law Examination, and he thought he would have time and opportunity to study under the Raja. He knew the writing of judgments and depositions for the Raja was improper, but he did it to advance his own interests. Witness wrote about 50 judgments, about 100 depositions, and about 120 official letters per month for the Raja. Witness took three months' sick leave from the Accountant General's Office when employed there, and went to work for the Raja. The doctor had not advised him to give up all work, but to get a change of air. Witness knew it was improper to do private work when on sick leave.

The cross-examination was not concluded when the Commission rose.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BENGAL COTTON.

The following note on the early cotton crop in Bengal, 1898 is issued:—

Explanatory.—Two cotton crops are grown in these Provinces, viz., the early crop which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather, and the late crop which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather. Estimates of area and outturn of the ormer crop are furnished in this report. Estimates of the late crop will be published separately in a later report.

Character of the season.—In July, the rainfall in all the early cotton-growing districts was generally below the normal. There was an excess only in Lohardaga and Palamau. In August, on the other hand, heavy rain fell in most of the early cotton-growing districts. This proved in some cases to be unfavourable to the cultivation of the crop. Heavy rain continued generally through out September. In October, the rainfall was above the average in Orissa and in Midnapore and Singhbum, and less than the average in all the other districts of Bengal. During the first three weeks of November, there was no rain except slight showers in Jalpaiguri and Puri.

Area sown.—The total area sown in early cotton this year appears from the returns annxed to this note to be 100,600 acres, against 105,300 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The decrease of 4,700 acres this year occurs chiefly in Palamau and Manbhum, and is accounted for by excess of rain. There is a nominal increase in the area sown this year, as compared with that of last year in Jalpaiguri and Puri. In the former district, the increase is said to be due to the immigration of Mech cultivators who adopted the cultivation of the early cotton crop, and in the latter district, the increase is attributed to good rainfall at the time of sowing.

Character of the crop.—Out of the 14 early cotton-growing districts of Bengal from which returns have been received, Cuttack only, with a small area of 3,000 acres, estimates a crop above the normal, four districts (including Lohardaga, for which estimates have been made by this Department in the absence of returns from the local officer) estimate normal crops (100 per cent.) seven estimate crops varying from 75 per cent. to 99 per cent., and three districts estimate crops below 75 per cent. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, which is the only cotton-exporting district in these Provinces, the crop is reported to have failed, the outturn being estimated at 0 per cent., which was also the estimate for last year. Unseasonable heavy rain is reported to be the cause of the failure this year, but further enquiries will be made. Comparing this year's crop with last year's crop, and taking into consideration only 14 districts as mentioned above, four districts report better crops, six report equal crops, and four report worse crops. The outturn for the Provinces as a whole is estimated by this Department at 75 per cent. of the normal crop, against 80 the corresponding estimate for last year.

Gross outturn.—The gross outturn of the early cotton crop in Bengal this year amounts to 7,229 700 lbs., against 8,109,200 lbs. estimated for last year. The corresponding average yield of the preceding four years amounts to 6,052,600 lbs.

We cut the following advertisement from the *Christian World*:

WANTED, a tall YOUNG LADY or Widow (23 to 40), for an old gentleman and widow lady, where a servant is kept. Must be able to sing and play old songs on the piano, read the news of the day, and preside at the tea table.—Apply personally, or photo, to-day or to-morrow, 3 to 8 o'clock, with songs and music, to Mr. J., 33,——road, near Clapham-road Station.

One can see the whole picture, and it makes one wish that one was a "tall young lady or widow," just to have an excuse to call and see the two old people—seated like two characters in Dickens—on either side of the fire, and wanting someone to sing them the old songs. No late dinner, be it observed, but no doubt the old-fashioned urn on the tea-table, at which the "applicant" is to "preside"—and all this embodiment of antique simplicity to be found "near Clapham-road Station."

THE CLIMATE AND SCENERY OF TIBET.

WRONG IMPRESSIONS CORRECTED.

Mr. L. A. Waddell who wishes us to annex Tibet, sends another contributions to the Calcutta paper. He says:—The prevalent notion about Tibet is that it is a forbidding, as well as a forbidden, land; that it is a bleak and barren plateau at a painfully high elevation, where perpetual winter reigns and where wandering herdsmen and sullen Lamas struggle among the snows for a bare subsistence—in short, that it is altogether one of the most dismal, inhospitable, and disagreeable countries in the world, and the only thing attractive about it is its mystery.

This misleading idea seems to have arisen through the map-makers having included within "Tibet" all of that vast desert plateau, about 15,000 feet above the sea level, and nearly a thousand miles long by four hundred to two hundred broad, which lies to the north of Tibet, separating it from Mongolia, Turkistan and Kashmir, and which, although it may geographically be considered as forming part of Tibet it is, as the great American explorer of Tibet and the leading authority on that country, Mr. W. W. Rockhill, points out, "in reality a no-man's land." It is almost uninhabited by man, save in summer, when some roaming herdsmen frequent it and these, except along its southern border, are not Tibetans, but Turki and Mongolian tribes living in white felt tents. The Tibetan herdsmmen, who in their black yak-hair tents, frequent this plateau, form only a very small proportion of the 3,000,000 or so inhabitants of Tibet, and they confine themselves to the southern border of "The Northern Plain," (Jangtang) as they call it; and in the south-western corner they keep mainly to the south of the caravan route which crosses it from Kashmir and Ladak to Lhasa by way of Tengri-Nor lake and the Tok-Jalung goldfields.

The land of the Tibetans, on the other hand, cannot well be described generally either as a barren desert or a tableland. It is a highly mountainous country, for the most part, consisting of rolling grassy uplands and rugged valleys hewn out of the southern border of the great plateau by the rivers which rise there and in the adjoining snowy ranges. It lies from about 2,000 to 9,000 feet below the great tableland in more genial regions, with fixed habitations and cultivation in most parts, and it descends, except on the western side, to boldly sculptured, well-wooded valleys with fertile meadows and scenery which recalls the Swiss Alps.

The European travellers to whom we are indebted for descriptions of Central Tibet, seem to have traversed only its northern desert border near to which

ITS CAPITAL, LHASA,

stands, or by way of Tashilunpo, the capital of western Tibet, both of which towns, as well as the intervening valley of the Upper Tsangpo river, lie at great elevations, about 12,000 feet above the sea level, on what may be called the buttressed and terraced shoulder of the desert plateau, and close below the upper limit of trees. This almost treeless open region is preferred by the pastoral Tibetans to the more fertile wooded valleys not far distant; yet even this region is not altogether barren and forbidding.

The advantages Friar Odoric, who visited Lhasa about 1325 A.D., writes respecting this country and people in his journal, which has been edited by Sir Henry Yule in his "Cathay" that they have in it great plenty of bread and wine as anywhere in the world." The enterprising Jesuit missionaries who visited Lhasa two centuries ago, Warren Hastings, ambassadors who visited Western Tibet over a century ago, as well as the earlier of the trained native Tibetan explorers of the India Survey Department, have had their brief notes in regard to this upper part of the Tsangpo Valley summarized by Sir Clement Markham in his masterly sketch of Tibet. He states—"This upper valley of the Brahamaputra (Tsangpo), through 11,000 to 15,000 feet above the sea, yields harvests of barley and millet, has abundant pastures, and there are clumps of trees and even gardens round the towns and monasteries."

Mr. Manning, a friend of Charles Lamb, who crossed the Tsangpo near Lhasa in December, 1811, on his way to and from that city, thus described this road through the valley to the ferry: "The valley was wide, a lively stream flowed through it, and villages were scattered about, and under the shelter of the mountains on the further side was a large white town, pleasantly situated and affording an agreeable prospect. The place was not destitute of trees, nor of arable land, and an air of gaiety was spread over the whole, and, as I thought, on the faces of the people. We stopped while horses were preparing under a shed in a large clean, pleasant paved yard, like an inn-yard in England. We had good cushions set out for us, and were

SERVED WITH CHEERFULNESS AND ALACRITY.

They also brought us a joint of good mutton to put on our wallet. We then trotted on until we came to a own standing on the bank of the river (Tsangpo). From this town we descended to the sandy shore, and found a large ferry boat ready to waft us over the stream, whose width here was considerable." The width of this ferry, from which Lhasa lis over thirty miles inland, was according to Warren Hastings' envoy, some miles higher up, "as broad as he Thames at Putney."

Still it must be confessed that this upper part of the great valley, of Central Tibet, with its bear treeless hills, even when redeemed by building villages and good-natured hosts, is not exactly a cheerful place to European tastes, however, much the rugged, Tibetans may love it. But a short distance below the Lhasa ferry, however, this broad central valley of the Tsangpo—it averages about a hundred miles across—becomes more and more wooded, and fertile and attractive with every mile it descends. Here no European has yet penetrated, but from trustworthy native sources we get a glimpse of the leading features of the country from the trained native explorers who surved it, and I have questioned closely on the subject many natives from this part of Tibet.

In this attractive part of the great Tsangpo Valley, with its countless tributary valleys running down from snovy peaks that cut the sky line on eitheir side, the great contral river, about half a mile wide flews tranquilly a navigable stream, for about a hundred miles, after which although it becomes more rapid in places it still is crossed by rude boats for a long way further down. Its banks are fringed with open grassy meadows several miles broad, dotted scantily here and there with hamlets and monasteries, as the settlements are mostly in the valleys, though some of the monasteries are hermitages some distance up the pineclad bases of the bold side valleys. The scenery altogether is more of the kind we associate with the European Alps than with the outer Himalayas where the settlements are perched on the summits of the mountains from whence the stupendous depth of the valleys is quite depressing.

Already at about fifty miles below the Lhasa ferry it is fairly well wooded in parts, and at thirty miles still further down one of the native explorers (U. G.), says the official record, "tells us of scenery about here that must rival Kashmir: woods and gardens where the walnut trees especially attracted his attention, and above all excellent roads like the roads about Darjiling."

A SECOND KASHMIR.

The resemblance to Kashmir is all the more striking as the broad central valley here is almost like a lake-valley. The great Tsangpo river, seeking its outlet to the Southern Sea, is hemmed in on the south by the giant Himalayas and is forced to flow behind the whole length of the southern half of that range before it can find a passage through the rocky barrier. For over a hundred miles below the Lhasa ferry the Tsangpo is a placid stream flowing south-east with the trend of the Himalayas, and so gentle in its current that long boat journeys are made up the stream for distances of a hundred miles or more. It still seems to retain something of this character for the next hundred miles further down along the the district of Takpo, beyond which, at the Kongba district, its course is barred by a bluff ridge running to the northeast, which appears to represent the last link of the chain of the main axis of the Himalayas. This bends the river northwards for about eighty miles till it reaches a depression near the end of the chain, through which, gathering its water into a narrow torrent, it rushes down southwards in a series of rapids, precipitating itself over a cliff about a hundred feet in depth, cutting and boring its way so deeply through the rocks that about a hundred miles below these falls it is alleged to be quite out of sight, until it emerges in the Abor country on the plains of Assam near Sadiya, where it is the chief feeder of the Brahmaputra, and is known by its Abor name of Dihong. For although the absolute continuity of the Dihong and Tsangpo has not been actually traced throughout, the identity of these two rivers is now generally accepted.

The finest scenery and climate in the Central Valley appear to lie above the Falls, beginning about eighty miles below the Lhasa ferry and continuing for over two hundred miles past the Takpo district with its gold mines to Kongbu; and this tract, although possessing soil and pastures of the richest, is scarcely inhabited. In Kongbu the wild peaches and apricots are so abundant that the pigs are fed on them, and a wild grape is also mentioned. One of conspicuous peaks here is quaintly described as a "high slender snowy mountain, like a white column of cloud rising in the sky.

Below the Falls Tibetan influence, which has been gradually dwindling as the valley descends, ceases altogather after a few miles. The wild valley below this point never did belong to Tibet, and its few hamlets do not bear Tibetan names. The country hear is inhabitant (if you can call a country "inhabited" which has only about one person to the square mile) by a sprinkling of savage head-hunting tribes called by the Tebitans "Loba" (i.e., savages) and Chingmi. They are allied to the Abors and Nagas of Assam, with whom they are more or less conterminous. Indeed, this part of the Tsangpo Valley now for the next hund

"FIRE-WALKING" AT BENARES.

A MAD RUSH RATHER THAN A WALK.

By the courtesy of Maharaja Bahadur Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, K. C. S. I., writes a *Pioneer* correspondent, I was privileged to witness on Tuesday night at Benares a special performance of the *Agni Yajana* or ordeal of fire-walking, which His Highness had privately arranged partly to satisfy his own personal curiosity for he had not previously seen the thing, and partly out of kindly consideration for his many European friends in Benares who had expressed special interest in the matter and who were accordingly hospitably invited to Haradan, His Highness's residence in Orderly Bazar, to witness the performance under comfortable conditions. A picturesque scene met the first glance of the visitor. The Maharaja's palace which is an imposing double-storied building surrounded by large grounds, was picked-out from ground to roof with lighted "chirags;" and the drive through the grounds from the outside gateway was correspondingly "avenued" with tiny lights. These illumination were not mere y decorative; without them one could hard by have discerned through the moonless gloom the various marquees dotted about the ground, the roped off enclosure allotted to the "Agni Yajna" itself the refreshment, tent the many long rows of seats, the great crowd of dark skinned spectators, the comparatively small knot of European ladies and gentlemen, the genial Maharaja, the richly attired noblemen, and all the rest of the animated spectacle.—Speaking of the temporary fence which enclosed the fire-pit puts me in mind to mention en "passant" that a European gentleman, whose curiosity prompted him to get under the ropes and venture to close quarters just a few minutes before the business began, was promptly surrounded and entreated with much earnestness by some members of the "Agni Yajna" staff to resume his place outside the enclosure which of course he did at once with apologies for the innocent intrusion. He did not know then that he had been

PUTTING HIMSELF TO NEEDLESS TROUBLE.

Long before the hour mentioned in the invitation—which was 6 p. m.—a bonfire, not very big, had been set going in the firepit, so that when the guests arrived the flame and smoke had all but died away, leaving a heap of incandescent cinder. Some delay ensued pending the entire subsidence of the expiring flame—(apparently flame is "non-negotiable")—and at last when the last flicker had faded away the incandescent mass was spread out over the floor of the fire-pit. And here it will be expedient to say a few words about this fire-pit. It was about—(I had no opportunity of taking exact measurements)—27 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. Only about a third of the entire length of the pit-floor lay at the full depth of 4 feet as the sides at the two extremities sloped gently in words from the outside ground-level in order to enable the fire-walker to enter and leave the pit glindingly instead of plungingly. As the bonfire was or quite a moderate size, the residue of incandescent cinder was of no great bulk; and this red hot mass, as stated, was spread out on the floor of the pit—not the whole length, but so as to cover the central level only; the long sloping sides being kept clear and cool. Thus the actual length of the fire layer was not more than 10 feet; its width was the full width of the pit; and being very thin its surface was quite 3½ feet below the outside ground-level. Shielded in this way from all currents of air with

NO NATURAL BREEZE OR ARTIFICIAL DRAUGHT TO ANIMATE THE EMBERS,

the fire became somewhat inert, though undoubtedly alive. Moreover the layer was nicely smoothed and then beaten down, so as to present as clean and as firm a surface as possible to the sole of the foot. A less careful regard for all these prosaic details would obviously have been more suggestive of the supernatural element. When Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were thrown into the seven-times-heated furnace, we read that the flame of the fire slew the attendants who executed the sentence. In the present instance I was able to stand on the very brink of the pit with my head looking down over the fire, breathing an atmosphere not any worse than our west wind in early June.

Everything being at length ready, the show began—with incantations. If any thing really "miraculous" had followed the solemn pantomime it would doubtless be worth while to describe all the antics of the *Agni Yajna* staff in detail, for the ceremony was certainly curious. But having regard to what actually ensued it would serve no useful purpose to dilate upon the wild gesticulating the sword brandishing, the solemn invoking, the god-parading, the "salaam karro-ing," the circuit processioning, the incense scattering the cocoanut smashing, the plume waving and all the other grotesque rites by which the demon of the fire was to be subdued and rendered temporarily harmless. It suffices to remark that while all this was in progress the incandescent layer cinders on the floor of the pit was developing a thin dark-grey gauze of non-incandescent ash—so thin certainly that when the light of the torches was removed the red glow beneath still glimmered through it. This was the condition of the fire when the time at last arrived for the "walking."

And now a word or two about this walking. So far as the head performer was concerned his "walking" *was* walking genuinely enough. Holding a sword at the "carry," this man attired in gorgeous silks and large-sized turban, walked barefooted, calmly and with apparent ease, down the entrance slope, across the glowing floor of the pit, and then up the exit slope. His pace was quick and his step light, but it was a deliberate walk. Whether the man was drugged, or whether his feet had been previously prepared, or wheather he really substained burns but exerted extraordinary will-power to go through the ordeal composedly are

QUESTIONS OF NO GREAT MOMENT.

The intetest of the *agni ajaina* is not primarily in the immunity which the conjurer claims for him-elf, but in the immunity which he guarantees to *anyone* following him through the fire-pit. In the present instance unfortunately not a single individual followed the leader at a *walk*. Each dark-skinned venturer, before coming into contact with the fire, took pains to squire a swift momentum by dint of a flying start down the sloping side: hence the run over the incandescent layer was the work of three seconds—a mad rush. Each foot touched the furface of the fire not more than three times; and when it is remembered that a running man moves on the ball of the foot the extent and the duration of the actual fire contract may be easily judged. As a matter of fact, however, a red and light as the touch upon the red charcoal was—not every runner escaped quite unhurt, though it was of course impossible for the scamperers' feet, with thick horny soles half insensible from life-long wear on rough ground surfaces, to feel acute pain under such conditions. It is to be noted also that the crowd was for the most part under the influence of religious excitement, and the runners were therefore in no frame of mind to notice, or at any rate make a fuss about, small burns.

There is only one other circumstance to be related—not however the least significant. Before the performance began the European spectators were seated in rows of chairs placed under a marquee facing the enclosure. When the preliminary incantations started most of these ladies and gentlemen left their seats and took up a more commanding position against the ropes. Finally when the chief performer, with drawn sword, walked through the pit, the guests got over or under the ropes and invaded the enclosure. But quick as they were, as it turned out, too late. Unable to control their religious fervour crowds of natives rushed forward to the pit, and, one after another, as fast as they could reach the entrance slope, ran over the fire. For at least 10—perhaps 15 minutes—it was impossible to make oneself heard through the din or to attract the attention of the head performer. But one or two Europeans were strongly desirous of "trying it," and when at length, as soon as the general excitement had partially abated, they were able to make this wish known they were greatly disappointed to be informed that they were too late;

THE SACRED INFLUENCE HAVING CEASED TO BE OPPRATIVE.

However, one gentleman, a Frenchman, labouring under linginstic difficulties, was somehow led to understand that the fire was still ready to receive him, and baring his feet he quietly ran the gauntlet. In the result he was burnt—not at all badly, of course the duration of contact was too momentary for that; but he promised himself some blisters next day. It was then apologetically explained to him that the magic influence had evaporated a quarter of an hour previously; and "walkers" could no longer enjoy immunity. Nevertheless many natives, who had only just managed to elbow their way to the front, continued for quite ten minutes afterwards to run over the still incandescent charcoal—with exactly the same result to all appearances as when the magic influence was fully operative that is to say most of them showed no consciousness of pain, while a few who put their feet down awkwardly while traversing the fire-zone sustained slight burns.

PRESIDENT Faure was on November 17 invested with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and it may in some quarters be regarded as unfortunate, (says the Paris correspondent of a contemporary), that the precedent established by MacMahon and Grevy on their investiture with the Goldon Fleece are binding. There could be no very grand ceremonial at the investiture. But M. Faure was free, that ceremony over, to indulge in stately festivity. His godfathers were Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Senate, and the Grand Duke Vladimir. The particular collar bestowed upon the President of the Republic was made at the beginning of the century, and was worn before M. Faure by Marshal MacMahon, and before the Marshal by M. Rios Rosas, President of the Spanish Senate. A dinner in honour of the ceremony was given last night at the Elysee, and was followed by theatrical and operatic performances.

SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A NEW LEAGUE.

ENGLAND, FRANCE AND FASHODA.

FRENCH PROTEST AGAINST COLONIAL EXPANSION.

THERE are suggestions from various political centres of Europe that England is likely to join, or has joined the Triple Alliance, thus forming a quadruple alliance of irresistible strength by land and sea. As far back as 1887, however, it was widely reported that England had concluded some sort of compact with the Triple Alliance. It is now regarded as probable that England has some agreement with Italy providing for certain contingencies. The present speculations of Vienna and Paris, from which quarters the stories come, are apparently based largely upon the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speeches, and his suggestion in the famous "long spoon" speech that England needed an ally, which suggestion, however, he has since modified and it is thought possible that England and Japan may agree to support one another in the Far East, and that the United States may decide to back the policy of "the open door" in China.

The *Daily Mail's* correspondent states that the negotiations between England and the Triple Alliance aim at an extension of a limited agreement concluded three years ago.

The Paris Press, in view of the recent developments in South Africa and the Far East, is beginning to realise how completely France is being left behind in the race for Colonial empire. Her failure as a colonising Power is virtually admitted in the extracts forwarded by Reuter this morning, and M. Camille Pelletan raises a warning voice against adding to the crushing burdens under which his country is groaning by building unless ironclads, and indulging in more useless Marchand adventures.

Here is what *Figaro* says on the subject of commercial freedom in the Colonies in process of expansion in the Far East:—"We ask for nothing better on our part than that freedom should be proclaimed for all in the Far East, but the question which now arises is whether the United States—these new allies of whom Mr. Chamberlain went in quest on his recent journey across the Atlantic—will readily consent to repudiate the economic system which remains dear to them, and will allow British or other goods to enter Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines free. We desire as much for the sake of the British, and especially of the Canadians—but we dare not hope—that ours wishes on this point will be realised. It would be curious in any case to see the boasted Anglo-Saxon union, which certain people represent as an accomplished fact, begin with a war of tariffs in the Colonies recently conquered by the United States."

The *Radical* says:—"One has succeeded in creating in British opinion a current of dissatisfaction with France, a current which dominates and will more and more dominate and will more and more the diplomacy of the Queen's Ministers. Great Britain has become a latent enemy, and should a Continental conflict break out, it is almost certain that she will profit by it to purchase at small cost that Colonial dominion which the Republic has so laboriously and perhaps so imprudently conquered. There is still time to perceive and to seek ground for a general understanding with our neighbours across the Channel, but there is only time."

Writing in the *Lanterne*, M. Camille Pelletan says:—"Our economic state is the most crushing that exists. Our industry and our commerce are constantly decreasing in the world; our influence has disappeared in the Levant, and at almost every point where preceding generation had established it we are sinking beneath the burden of a taxation more considerable than that which any other country has to bear. There are evils which we shall not cure by sending small French posts to perish of fever about Lake Tchad or the Upper Nile, hundreds of miles from any point accessible to trade, or by throwing into the water in the form of ironclads the millions of which the labour of France has imperious need."

THE KAISER'S RETURN.

THE Kaiser has decided (much, it appears, to the satisfaction of the United States) to return home by the overland route. The reason assigned for the abandonment of the projected Imperial visit to Cadiz is a reduction in the hitherto excessive temperature in the Southern Mediterranean. The German Emperor and Empress reached Pola on Nov. 23, and were warmly greeted by the Archduke Carl Stefan and the Archduchess. They reached Baden via Pola and Munich last evening.

Reuter's special correspondent at Beyrout tells an amusing story of a coal difficulty. It seems that when the Turkish men-of-war escorting the Hohenzollern arrived they had no coal, and they contracted with a local merchant, who, however, refused to deliver the fuel without payment. The Turkish Admiral had not anticipated this difficulty, and for a time the cable to Constantinople was busy with demands for credit or orders. The latter came in the shape of an honourable distinction and the title of Pasha for the merchant, and then the coal was delivered. The Emperor himself showered decorations broadcast, and even then the supply, owing to the cloud of uninvited Pashas, did not meet the demand and many remain still to be sent. Bakhshish failed, will be known some day. I do not care to fasten the responsibility on any one just now. What I can say is that it is by no fault of the Emperor Menelik that we have not long been installed on the White Nile with boats, and that we have not been in communication with Jibutil by means of a service of messengers and of a supply service as well. At the beginning of 1893, having had bad news of the Bonchamps mission, I asked to be permitted to proceed to its assistance. The reply came from high quarters that it was in excellent condition, and I was compelled to bow to this precise information. After meeting with M. de Leontieff, and still with the White Nile in view, I deemed it necessary to leave my companion, after an understanding with Menelik and his advisers, in order to solicit of the Government for the fourth time the means—and they were not much—of meeting the Marchand mission, and of connecting it with Abyssinia. This time I was listened to and helped. I thank you for this, Monsieur le Ministre. But while I was making fresh preparations, the Nile Valley became the theatre of the most serious events, and the news reached us in quick succession, like so many claps of thunder. It was the taking of Omdurman, the announcement of Marchand's arrival at Fashoda, his meeting with the Sirdar Kitchener. It was late to attempt a junction with Marchand via Abyssinia, but it was not too late to forward my materail, including two boats, which one of my companions would have sent on from Jibutil while another went to Addis Abeba to arrange relays of animals." The Prince goes on to tell M. Delcasse that he must have felt, as a Frenchmen entrusted with the guardianship of his country's sacred interests, very sad when he sent to London the despatch announcing the abandonment of Fashoda. As for me (he says) "you will approve of my abandoning the journey which I had undertaken with a patriotic object, and for which there is now no need. I shall remain as I have been always, and wherever I may be, the zealous servant of my country's interests."

REMARKABLE LETTER FROM MAJOR MARCHAND.

MAJOR MARCHAND has written to M. Forain a letter dated Nov. 6, the full text of which is given by the *Times*, M. Forain drew a cartoon, which was published in the *Figaro*, representing the explorer with his arms folded near a tricolour flag with Lord Kitchener in the foreground talking to an English clergyman as follows:—"Kitchener; 'How can we discourage this brave fellow?' 'The clergyman;' 'I am going to try . . . by reading to him a few French papers.'" Major Marchand writes:—"My dear friend,—You do not know me. We have never met; but, as I have just felt in the penetrating keenness of your vision our common patriotisms touch, I have wished to give you this title, which you will not disdain. This is a preamble which will certainly surprise you. Now listen! On the 24th of last September at Fashoda it was almost ten months since we had had any news from France or Europe. Forty-eight hours previously the Anglo-Egyptian army had reached Omdurman, and the Sirdar Kitchener was about to go back once more to Khartum, Wingate, by orders of his chief, and undoubtedly with a praiseworthy motive, handed me before leaving a collection of English and French papers, for which we had not ventured to ask, but which we received with gratitude. The French papers were copies of the *Progres Egyptian* for August. I have only two more lines to add. One hour after we opened the French sheets the ten French officers were trembling and weeping. We learned then and there that the Dreyfus affair had been opened with to horrible campaign of infamies, and for thirty-six hours not one of us was able to say anything to the other. Such impressions cannot be changed, so I have exaggerated nothing—on the contrary, I merely wish to say to you on seeing the last Forain cartoon of October that for having foreseen what happened 5,000 kilometres away you must possess a great soul of proud patriotism; otherwise it would be impossible. For this reason I ask your permission 'de vous embrasser si vous leavouied bein.'—Yours with all my heart, Major Marchaud."

Major Marchand entered on his thirty-sixth year on Tuesday, Nov. 22. He began life as a notary's clerk in France. He has been both in the French army and the Marines, but has spent the greater portion of his life in exploring for geographical purposes.

ASTROLOGICAL FORECAST FOR 1899.

"A YEAR OF STRIFE AND PROGRESS."

"ZADKIEL," the astrologer, who enjoys a reputation only next to that of "Old Moore," has issued his forecast for next year. The year 1899, he says, will be one of "strife and progress." An era of universal peace, says "Zadkiel" is thought by many to be at hand, inasmuch as the Czar of Russia has issued his re-cript in favour of disarmament. After a careful examination of the planetary configuration, he regrets to state that such is not his opinion, and that he sees no reason to modify his anticipation of A Great European Crisis.

Even if international strife be avoided, the spectre of Revolution confronts more than one Great Power. France is not likely to be satisfied without Lorraine being restored to her, and if this be done, then Denmark should have Schleswig-Holstein handed back to her. Germany is not likely to make such a reparation. In fact, without questioning the motives of the Czar, his proposal seems only likely to benefit Russia and Germany. He very forcibly concludes his forecast by saying that we must maintain our supremacy at sea.

On December 21 of this year (1898) says the astronomer, the sun enters Capricornus, and a critical period is at hand. Popular excitement in London on political and religious questions, as well as in regard to foreign Powers, may be expected. Labour disputes and crimes of violence will cause Trouble and Anxiety, chiefly in January. Great fires will be very destructive. Let the authorities at Portsmouth and other places ruled by the sign Leo be on guard against fires and explosions. Drought is threatening England in the eastern counties. Cattle great and small will suffer from some epidemic. Sickness and death will shin the ranks of the great and wealthy. The moon in the tenth "house" pre-signifies a change in the Cabinet and legislation in favour of the rights of the people in some measure. As the moon is in Aries, a martial sign, the government will evince more firmness in dealing with Foreign Powers than it has done of late. Uranus and Saturn in the fifth "house" seem to import wrangling about Education and about legislation concerning places of amusement and public-house. At Paris, the ascending position of Mars at the increase in the ruling sign of France is very serious import. A great crisis is at hand for the Republic, and the highest statesmanship will be required to steer "la belle France" clear of both Civil and foreign strife. A great struggle between the people and the wealthy and priviledged class is certain, and it will be fortunate indeed if it be not attended with riots and bloodshed, and the establishment of a Military Dictatorship.

At Rome Mars is in the twelfth "house" in the ruling sign of that historical capital, pre-signifying trouble from enemies and turmoil from the people. A very critical period for the King of Italy and his subjects will have to be faced, and the monarchy will need protection from an assassin.

In January, Japan will suffer from severe and distructive storms, and a serious inundation or an earthquake.

In March next the East and the Far East are sure to be greatly disturbed, and we shall be specially fortunate if we can preserve peace with honour. It behoves the British Government to man the Fleet with expert gunners and to be prepared in every way for a great war. Serious trouble will soon beset our country, and there will be weeping and wailing in high places. Railway and shipping companies will suffer loss by accidents and wrecks. The 20th of March and the 3rd and 10th of April are, too, likely to bring such troubles and public calamities.

The above is a very serious forecast indeed, and if there be any truth in the Shakespearian dictum that "the stars above us govern our conditions," the planets next year will give the world a woeful time. There is more than a tinge of probability in the prognostication regarding a change in the Cabinet, for Lord Salisbury is well on in years now, and the next few months may see him retiring in favour of a younger and more energetic colleague.

PRINCE HENRY OF ORLEANS' ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITIONS.

PRINCE HENRY of Orleans has addressed an open letter to M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs. In it he states that all his expeditions in Abyssinia were connected with the Marchand Expedition to the White Nile. This was perfectly well understood in England already, but it is interesting to get the avowal from Prince Henry himself. The Prince begins by saying that in 1894, Colonel Monteil being appointed to the command of an expedition which was to start from the Congo for the White Nile, he (Prince Henry) asked the Government to entrust him also with a mission, so that he might join the Colonel by way of Abyssinia. Their object was to be the occupation of Fashoda if French forces which had come from the East and West coast of Africa. The death of President Carnot led to the temporary abandonment of the scheme, but on his return from travels in Asia the Prince, in November, 1896, repeated this request. Abyssinia, which had defeated the Italians, was particularly attracting the attention of the Powers, and this appeared to be a favourable opportunity for an understanding with it. Marchand was starting. Encouraged "by words," Prince Henry started, too. "I was so simple as to think that French interests of the utmost importance would not be sacrificed to personal interests. Why the mission which I had undertaken without the assistance of the Government did not entirely attain its object, why those of M. Bonchamps and of Captain Clochette failed, will be known some day. I do not care to fasten the responsibility on any one just now. What I can say is that it is by no fault of the Emperor Menelik that we have not long been installed on the White Nile with boats, and that we have not been in communication with Jibutil by means of a service of messengers and of a supply service as well. At the beginning of 1893, having had bad news of the Bonchamps mission, I asked to be permitted to proceed to its assistance. The reply came from high quarters that it was in excellent condition, and I was compelled to bow to this precise information. After meeting with M. de Leontieff, and still with the White Nile in view, I deemed it necessary to leave my companion, after an understanding with Menelik and his advisers, in order to solicit of the Government for the fourth time the means—and they were not much—of meeting the Marchand mission, and of connecting it with Abyssinia. This time I was listened to and helped. I thank you for this, Monsieur le Ministre. But while I was making fresh preparations, the Nile Valley became the theatre of the most serious events, and the news reached us in quick succession, like so many claps of thunder. It was the taking of Omdurman, the announcement of Marchand's arrival at Fashoda, his meeting with the Sirdar Kitchener. It was late to attempt a junction with Marchand via Abyssinia, but it was not too late to forward my materail, including two boats, which one of my companions would have sent on from Jibutil while another went to Addis Abeba to arrange relays of animals." The Prince goes on to tell M. Delcasse that he must have felt, as a Frenchmen entrusted with the guardianship of his country's sacred interests, very sad when he sent to London the despatch announcing the abandonment of Fashoda. As for me (he says) "you will approve of my abandoning the journey which I had undertaken with a patriotic object, and for which there is now no need. I shall remain as I have been always, and wherever I may be, the zealous servant of my country's interests."

THE DREYFUS CASE.

A TELEGRAM was received, on Nov. 18, at the Colonial Office in Paris from French Guiana, stating that notification of the decision of the Court of Cassation had been made to Dreyfus.

Documents to enable the prisoner of the Ile du Diable to prepare his defence will, it is stated, be at once sent to him by the French packet steamer bound for Cayenne, reaching his hands probably by Christmas.

In the Chamber, on Nov. 18, the Anti-Semite Deputy, M. Lasies, attempted to interpellate the Government on the action of the Court of Cassation in reference to the Dreyfus case. M. Dupuy said that the Government desired the adjournment of the interpellation for a month.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent describes Major Esterhazy's book on the Dreyfus affair, and says it shows that the writer has no intention of clearing up the Dreyfus case, but that his object would rather seem to be to throw mystery about the Esterhazy case.

Upon the authority of M. Trouillot, a former Minister for the Colonies, it is now stated that the Dreyfus dossier is a myth, and that there is no writing in existence proving the guilt of Dreyfus.

A large number of Esterhazy's letters have been seized by the police in Paris, and that personage has given to the public a further instalment of his revelations.

General Boisdeffre, late Chief of the French Staff, and General Gonse, next in command, were examined by the Court of Cassation on Nov. 22 at considerable length. Colonel, or rather Monsieur, Priequart, for he has been dismissed the army, was also in the Court. He was taken back to prison in the afternoon.

MENELIK AND ENGLAND.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times* says:—Information which reaches me from a well-informed, private source states that Menelik has never contemplated an expedition to the Nile Valley in aid of the French, and that such an expedition never existed except in the imagination of M. Lagarde, the French resident in Abyssinia. The same authority, however, considers it likely that the Negus may cherish designs upon Gallabat, and that it behoves England to move cautiously in the latter direction.

Gallabat is a district on the north-west of Abyssinia and was the favourite battle-ground between the Dervishes and the Abyssinians.

Reuter's Rome correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 22:—A telegram of to-day's date from Massowah states that according to advices from Addis-Abeba to Nov. 1, the Negus and the Empress were then in camp about nine hours' march from the coast. The representatives of Italy, France, and Russia had accompanied them thither. Lieut. Harrington, the British Agent, had arrived at the camp towards that time, bringing with him presents and a friendly message from Queen Victoria. Only the representative of Italy, Captain Ciecodicola, was invited to be present at the reception in honour of Lieut. Harrington.

LORD SELBORNE ON MISSIONARIES AND MAXIMS.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury presided on November 24, over a crowded meeting at Exeter Hall, organised by the London Junior Clergy Missionary Association, in connection with the S.P.G., to consider the question of "The Church and the Mission Field." Dr. Temple made an impassioned appeal for the rousing of all England, and particularly the Church of England, to some sense of what our duty was. He begged them all to ponder well what it was that was meant when the Lord declared that He said to those who professed to love Him, "Go and teach all nation."—The Earl of Selborne, speaking on the duty of the Church to the Colonies, referred to that mixture of the work of a missionary and the work of a trader which was at one time to be found in Africa. The two things out never, in his judgment on any account to be combined. Our great missionary societies absolutely set their faces against it. He emphasised the tremendous care that should be taken in the selection and training of the men who were sent out. Sympathy and common sense seemed to him to be essential. Sympathy—and that was a quality which Anglo-Saxons were sometimes deficient in—with customs alien and distasteful to us, sympathy with nations foreign to all our habits of thought, sympathy with a way of looking at life which, to our unimaginative nature, had never seemed possible—such sympathy was very necessary. Above all common sense was requisite. After all, what was the savage? The savage who had to be dealt with in parts of Africa was a mere child in understanding, but a child with the most grossly developed animal instincts. When that combination accepted Christianity, he said that to his mind it was quite impossible to treat the lapses of such a savage from the Christian code as equally grave offences as the same lapses would be if committed by ourselves. Missionaries had different duties to administrators. He was quite sure that administrators would make bad missionaries; he was equally sure that missionaries would make bad administrators. There was one protest he had to make, and that was against the idea that when missionaries went forth to heathen lands they were to look for protection, and, if necessary, for vengeance, to the Government. If anything happened to a missionary on British soil, it was the business of the British Government in that place to see that law was maintained. The administrator ought to do this from the point of view of the State. It was not for the missionary to call him in if he could possibly avoid it, but above all not when he occasionally went into absolutely foreign countries. Then he protested—and he spoke with the full accord of the missionary societies in this country—that the missionaries or their friends had no right to call on the Government to protect and avenge them. Let them not suppose for one moment that they could conquer the heathen with the Maxim guns of the Government. They could conquer them as of old Europe was conquered. The blood of the martyrs was the seed of the Church; but the blood of the martyrs would no longer be the seed of the Church if the blood of the martyrs came to be a diplomatic asset or a good political investment. They would remember that there had been occasions which had justified that protest on his part. He had only ventured to make it because he had felt that there was a tendency growing up in public opinion, whenever missionary was injured, to call for repressive and avenging action. He was perfectly certain that nothing more destructive to the efficiency of our missions could ever occur than for the impression to get abroad that missionary work was but a department of the Government. Missionary work was a department of the Church of Christ, not of the Government of the Queen.—The Bishop-Designate of Calcutta spoke on "The Duty of the Church to India." He said that, as to the missionaries, he did not wish to traverse Lord Selborne's remarks but his own view was that missionaries were entitled to precisely the same protection as other subjects of the Queen. The Christianity of India, if it was to be a real thing, must be native Christianity. It must largely depend upon the spirit of the native themselves, and among the interesting questions with which he would like to deal none would be to him more interesting than the question how far it was possible at this time, or in the near future, to entrust the native of India with the higher and more responsible places in their own Church. He recognised the difficulties of the Government of India in its relations to the Church, but he was convinced that it was impossible for the State in India or elsewhere to put a vote upon Christian missions. If there was to be a conflict between the Church and the State in respect of missionary enterprise it was the Church which would win the day.

THE COST OF FRENCH COLONISATION.

HEAVY MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.

WE have during the past year twice commented on the startling facts as to the sickness and mortality of French soldiers in various so-called Colonial expeditions during recent years contained in works by MM. Burot and Legrand. Following the above-named authors, M. Noel has lately taken up the subject. It affords us no satisfaction (says the *British Medical Journal*) to dwell upon the faults and misfortunes of our French neighbours in these colonial enterprises, further than to stay our own unreasoning self-depreciation, and to prove that at all events we do avoid mistakes into which the French seem constantly to fall. M. Noel declares the French statistics to be "sadly suggestive," and such they undoubtedly are. From them we gather that while the mortality of French officers in France was in 1895 5·07 per thousand, in the "Colonies" it was 398, nearly eight time as great. It was greatest among lieutenants, especially the unacclimatized, in detached posts, least among sailors less exposed. Among the troops the mortality per thousand was as follows:—France, 6·03; Algiers, 12·27; Tunis, 11·14; the Marine, 11·0; Colonial army, 42·95. Here the men in the "Colonies" suffered just seven times as much as at home. It is stated that the less men are removed from their accustomed work before enrolment in the army, the smaller their mortality; the more exacting the military service required, the greater mortality; the more men are "selected" the less their mortality in the army. We infer from this that there are a vast number in the French army who undergo a very superficial medical examination on conscription and are ready unfit for active service, tropical or otherwise. The highest death-rate in France among soldiers is under twenty-three years of age after this weeding mortality declines. In the various garrisons in France the lowest mortality, 3·18 per thousand, is at Lille; and the highest, 8·01, at Clermont; chiefly due, in 1895, to influenza, pulmonary diseases, and typhoid fever. In Algeria the death-rate is influenced essentially by typhoid fever. But these death-rates are nothing at all compared with 103·1, in Madagascar and 107·1, in the Sudan (West Africa). In the home army it is declared that the heaviest mortality is during the period of instruction—that is, vast numbers of weedy French conscripts succumb in training; in the Colonies it is the duration of stay which kills. The experiences of the French army, although vastly more costly, are not essentially different from our own in tropical service. But it is pretty certain that our men have better initial stamina, owing largely to more careful selection, and that at every stage they are better cared for, and live under far superior hygienic and sanitary conditions than the French soldiers.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS AT PORT ARTHUR.

THE "Hawburger Correspondent" publishes the following and instructive letter from St. Petersburg (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily News*):—"Quietly, in all secrecy, but with all the greater exertion and expenditure, Russia is endeavouring to make Port Arthur the strongest point d'appui in Chinese water. The work of despening an enlarging the harbour is being carried out with the greater energy day and night, and before long it will be accessible to the largest ironclad. In the town masons carpenters and all sorts of artisans are seen. Storehouses, arsenals, governmental buildings, crop up like mushrooms—so to say—in a night, and the place will soon have quite a civilised appearance. What is still more important, private enterprise keeps pace official activity. The number of commercial houses which establish branch offices at Port Arthur is daily increasing. Contrary to its custom, the Russian Government is doing everything to promote the development of the place, which is to become the starting-point of Russia's great aims in the Far East. Postal affairs are being zealously regulated, private steamers and men-of-war keep up regular intercourse with Chefoo and Nagasaki, at which places there is connection with the traffic of the world. From the Russian post-office at Chefoo, daily communication by land with Irkutsk, via Tien-tsin, has been organised, so that from Port Arthur the most distant spot in European Russia can be reached in about four weeks, while only a short time ago months were necessary. Telegraphic communication, which is still via Vladivostok, leaves much to be desired, but the Government has devoted its serious attention to this evil. In short from all one sees, Russia intends great things with Port Arthur. It is positively stated at St. Petersburg, and confirmed by letters from Port Arthur, that the Government intends shortly to begin building extensive docks, &c., or at least to give private enterprise the greatest support in the field. It is propsed to offer the greatest facilities to Russian emigrants to Eastern Asia, especially those intending to take out, or send for, their families. The Government knows it will be difficult to create a civilised country without foreigners, and for the present all foreigners—German, Belgian, or French—who, besides a spirit of enterprise and ability, possess capital, can reckon upon a friendly welcome. How good are salaries there is illustrated by the fact that a few weeks ago one of the largest commercial houses in Vladivostok, a German firm engaged an uneducated but reliable non-commissioned officer of the volunteer fleet as clerk at a salary of 6,000 roubles (£300), free dwelling, gas, and coal."

FAMINE AND PLAUGE IN RUSSIA

A LETTER just received in Moscow from the pastor of large German colony in the Government of Samara (according to the Odessa correspondent of the *Daily News*) says:—"Our last pound of flour has been baked, and the fatal famine spectre will, within a few days begin to tap at the windows of our huts. We are now face to face with absolute starvation. Already the children are crying for bread, which their parents have no longer to give. For God's sake send us succour." The Germans of Moscow (adds the correspondent) are making charitable efforts to relieve their unfortunate compatriots. There is surely something lacking in the system of administration, and in the ways of communication, when such a state of things as this can exist in the very heart of the great grannary of Europe. The Red Cross Society has apporttioned a first grant of two hundred thousand roubles for the expenses and charitable disbursement of the Society's mission just despatched into the famine-stricken governments of Kasan Simbirsk, Viatka, Perm, and Saratoff. The mission is under the leadership of Major-General Schowedoff. These five governments are the most seriously affected in the Volga provinces, the famine conditions in four or five others being less acute. The relief grants from the Imperial Exchequer for the whole of the scarce region amount to about fifty milion roubles. M. Goremkyn, Minister of the Interior, has just concluded a five weeks' special tour of inspection through the famine-stricken governments. The existing trouble is to get grain food into the scarce districts with sufficient expedition whenever a famine crisis arises. One effect, however, of the Minister's personal inspection will be the cumpulsory establishment in future of sufficiently large food grain magazines in all the chief centres of each of the Volga governments.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphed on Nov. 14:—"Most elaborate and thorough precautions have been taken by Prince Oldenburg against the spread of the plague in Central Asia, where local doctors have recognised the disease as bubonic plague. Down to Nov. 4, out of 357 inhabitants composing the village of Anzob, in the province of Samarkand, 233 had died, and fourteen remained on the sick list. The contagion had not then spread anywhere beyond this village. Materials had been prepared according to the system of Yersin, and Professor Haffkine's remedy has been received from India. In the principal Russian towns altogether 100 doctors and eighty assistants are already registered and ready to start for their appointed destinations at a moment's notice. Posts of medical observation have been established in three lines of towns and villages surrounding the seat of the epidemic. Similar posts have been established along the Amu Daria and at six stations along the Transcaspian Railway, while three such posts previouly existing along the Persian littoral have been reorganised. Two lines of medical defence have been organised in Bokhara, including the mountain passes, and behind these cordons there is to be a system of mobile medical detachments. The sanitary condition of all vessels on the Caspian is to be subject to special inspection, and supervision will be increased on the Central Asian Railway, at the mouth of the Volga, and along the entire coast of the Caspian Sea. Dr. Levine, bacteriologist of the Military Academy of Medicine, who recently studied the plague in India, has been sent to Anzob. The inhabitants and troops forming cordons of isolation have been provided with warm clothes and nourishment.

SCENES IN THE HUNGARIAN PARLIAMENT.

BUDAPEST has been in a ferment owing to the disgraceful scene in the Hungarian Parliament on Monday (Nov. 21). There was serious rioting in the street on Tuesday, and two students were fatally injured, while 220 arrests were made by the police. At the opening of the sitting the President appealed to the House to remember its dignity, and after certain explanations had been made which poured oil on the troubled waters business was proceeded with. The Home Minister has been challenged to a duel, and the Austro-Hungarian Minister of War is reported to have sent in his resignation.

The scenes in the Chamber on Monday, when the proceedings had to be suspended five times, for intervals of ten minutes, half-an-hour, or an hour, arose out of the refusal of the Opposition to allow Baron Fejervary, the Ministers of National Defence, to finish his speech. The immediate cause of the outbreak of violence was to be found in a speech delivered by the Minister Baron Fejervary, concerning the removal of the monument to General Hentzi at Budapest, at the end of which Fejervary!" shouted the Nationalists till they were hoarse, and "Eljen Fejervary!" cried the Ministerialists. Great indignation was caused by one member of the Opposition (says the correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*), who seized the Vice-President in his arms, lifted him up, and then deliberately dropped him. About eight o'clock the sitting was resumed, and the Opposition were led by a well-known demagogue—Herr Polonyi—who whistled a lively march, while the introduction of some champagne was the cause of great merriment. All efforts on the part of the Minister to finish his speech proved unavailing, and the sitting closed at midnight no results having been come to.

The offence of the Minister for War (who is Minister for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and not for Hungary alone) consisted in having inscribed upon the monument of General Hentzi at Budapest the statement that he was an example of loyalty and bravery to Hungarian cadets. Since the General took the oath to the Constitution, against which Hungary fought until it was abrogated by the late Count Beust in 1866, these words were regarded as an insult to the Nationalist cause.

A difficulty has arisen over the use by Czech members of the army reserve of their own language instead of German in answering to their names at the annual muster, and the fact that they have been punished has aroused strong resentment among the Czech party in the Austrian Reichsrath.

Though the Hungarian Premier is not the idol of the crowd at Budapest just now—they tried to upset his carriage yesterday—he has (says the *Daily Telegraph*) been assured by the Emperor of his undiminished confidence. In the sabre duel arising out of the recent fracas in the Chamber, the Minister of the Interior received several cuts on the forehead.

LORD HARRIS ON VACCINATION.

LORD HARRIS, speaking on Nov. 18, at Sittingbourne referred to the new Vaccination Act, which he piloted through the House of Lords. Lord Harris said he felt that his conscience was clear about the matter. In the county of Kent, and in some of the home counties were statistics had proved that the state of education was higher than anywhere else, there were very few conscientious objectors. But in the centre of England and other thickly-populated districts with less education they could not get the people to have their children vaccinated. At any rate they would have to get the whole of her Majesty's Army to coerce the parents, and then in the end they would not get the children vaccinated. They put the law into force, sold up the home of the parents, turned the wife and children into the streets, and sent the man to prison. In course of time he came out of prison, was met by a band, and taken off in triumph, but still the children were not vaccinated. The state of opinion was such that a drastic change was required. If vaccination was thoroughly sound, as many of them believed, they must endeavour to convince people by example rather than by attempting to punish the parent without eventually being successful in getting the children vaccinated. He thought, and still thought, that the Government was justified in the course it took. They must hope that the example set by the highly-educated part of the country would gradually permeate the less satisfactory portions.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ON THE "SHUT" DOOR.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, speaking at Shanghai, on Nov. 19, at the annual d

THE "LONDON GZETTE."

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL Nov. 18.

THE "SUDAN GAZETTE"

The following promotions should be added to those given for services in the Sudan in the Gazette of Nov. 15, 1898:—

Brevet—To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Captain and Brevet Major W F H s Kinnard, Royal Engineers, Major B T Mahon, D S O, 8th Hussars To be Major—Capt M Peake, Royal Artillery.

Erratum—The name of Sergeant J Philip, Grenadier Guards, which appeared in the list of soldiers granted the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field in he "London Gazette of Nov 15 1898, is as now and not as previously stated."

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 22.

1st Life Guards—Lieut the Hon C H Wyndham resigns his commission.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt W Leetham retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Lieut D Maclachlan, from 21st Lancers, to be Captain vice W Leetham.

7th Hussars—Capt C B Fitz Henry is seconded for service on the Staff.

16th Lancers—Capt T M Young resigns his commision.

21st Lancers—Lieut C J Clerk to be Adjutant, vice Lieut A M Price, D S O, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Engineers—Capt H Stoggett is placed on temporary half pay on account of ill health, T H Cochrane to be Captain, vice A L Swainson, deceased, Lieut A R Winsloe, D S O, to be Captain, vice H Saggers.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned officers retire on retired pay—Major H Graham, Capt C H Hallord.

Scots Guards—Lieut A C Bell is seconded for service on the staff.

Royal Scots Lothian Regt—Sec Lieut C de V Antride resigns his commission.

Kings Liverpool Regt—Capt A H P Harrison is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, Super Capt T G P Glynn to be Captain, vice A H P Harrison.

Suffolk Regt—Major A J Watson to be Lieutenant Colonel vice R T Elwes, removed on appointment to the command of the 12th Regimental District

Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Major C J Scottis-woode to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Col W E Franklyn, removed on appointment to the Staff.

Lancashire Fusiliers—Sec Lieut D F Campbell, from the Local Military forces, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut G J Farmer, promoted.

Cheshire Regt—Sec Lieut E R Jones, from the Local Military Forces, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W Auchinleck, resigned.

South Wales Borderers—Lieut C W Pearless to be Captain in succession to Major E S Gillman, Adjutant of Volunteers.

Cameronians Scottish Rifles—G Grieg, gent candidate from the University of Melbourne, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut H E Green, seconded.

East Lancashire Regt—Capt L t. G Le Marchant to be Adjutant, vice Capt L Heal, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut B S Streeton is seconded for service on the West Coast of Africa.

Royal Sussex Reg—Capt H St P Moorsom, from the Local Militare Force, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut S G Morgan, seconded.

Hampshire Regt—Lieut R T Skinner from the Local Military Forces, Canada, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieut N W Barrow, promoted.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers South Lancashire Regt—Capt H C S Thompson, from half pay, to be Captain, with precedence next below Capt N M Lynch, vice C G Steward deceased.

Northamptonshire Reg—Capt J Little to be Adjutant, vice Capt A A Lloyd, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

York and Lancaster Regt—Capt S P Raft is seconded for service on the Staff, Super Capt E d Hughes to be Captain vice S P Raft.

Connaught Rangers—Lieut E F Despard is seconded for service in the Army Pay Dept.

West India Regt—To be Sec. Lieutenant—Sec Lieut C L Thomas, from the Queen's Royal West Surrey Reg, vice F K Marindin, promoted, Capt J K Harden, from 4th Gloucestershire Regt, in succession to Lieut H A Thorne, promoted, Capt J R Head, from 3rd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, vice M C L Canfield, Stricken, promoted.

Royal Army Medical Corps—The undermentioned officers retire on retired pay—Lieut Colo N Lester, F R C S, Bdia, and K S Wallis, Cap. W S Bowman to be Major.

Staff—Major-Gen W J Gaselee to be Major-General on the Staff to command the Troops in China and Hong Kong vice Major-Gen W Black, C B, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expired; Brevet Colonel O Green, from Lieutenant-Colonel half-pay Royal Engineers, to be Colonel on the Staff for Royal Engineers, and to have the seniority of Colonel in the Army, vice Colonel de V Brooke, retired; Major and Brevet Lieut-Colonel J S Ewart, Queen's own Cameron Highlanders, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General vice Major H Jones, V C, Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt whose period of service in that appointment has expired Major J T Johnstone, R A, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Royal Artillery, vice Major F J A Veach, R A, whose period of service in that appointment has expired, Capt C J Seakville-West, King's Royal Rifle Corps, be A D C to Gen the Right Hon Sir R H Buller, G C B K C M G, V C, Commanding the troops in the Aldershot District.

Brevet—Lt Col W A Brooke, R E, to be Colonel.

Memoranda—Capt F Barton, C B from Assistant Adjutant General, North Western District to be Major General vice F S Russell C B, retired.

The following promotion is confirmed upon the undermentioned officer, in recognition of his distinguished services as member of the Canadian Commission and also as Assistant on the Staff and British Commissioner in Crete:—Col Sir H C Chermside K. C. M. G. C. B., Colone on the Staff in Crete, to be Major General (Supernumerary) Col A de Vere Cosby, Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Royal Engineer, North-Eastern District, is placed on retired pay, Lt-Colonel Brevet Col C J B Stewart, half pay, retires on retired pay, Deputy Commissary and Hon Capt J J Horton Bennett, Indian Ordnance Dept, is granted the honorary rank of Major, in recognition of his services during the operations on the North West Frontier of India, 1897-98 Capt H Grey, late 5th Dragoons is reinstated in the Army as Captain on half pay, the period between his retirement on 8th Sept 19, 1898, and the date of his reinstatement not to carry back pay or reckon as service towards retirement

Reserve of Officers—The notification which appeared in the "Gazette" of May 24 1892, relative to Lieut C C Longridge, 1 t Royal Artillery, is cancelled.

Army Medical (Reserve of Officers)—Surg Capt C Godson, M D, 18th Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Surgeon Major, Surg Lieut A Henderson, M B, 1st Aberdeenshire Royal Engineers Volunteers, to be surgeon Lieutenant.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS

Captain—L C Stuart to Tamaraga Dec 6

Commanders—A H Carisbrooke, to Nisbe L F Blackburn, to Bonaventure undated

Lieutenants—R H Colenso, to Blake Nov 18, R W Glennie, to Research Nov 21, P H Colomb as 1st and T H F Oliver N M S Fitz Maurice G W G A Kennedy, C M Crichtan Muirhead, and J Wan, to Niobe undated W H Sandford to Vivid, for R N Barracks undated, C W Ballairs to Victory for tasks of Wellington Nov 23, W G Lucas to Alexandra as Flag Lieutenant Nov 24

Lieutenants R N R—W D Irwin to Leander S R Crabtree probationary to stars Oct 1 P A H Underwood a to Sans Pareil Nov 18 A F Brinkley a to Niobe undated

Sub Lieutenants—H T Prichard, to Niobe undated

Midshipmen—W H W Phillips to Raleigh Nov 9 J White P R Thrasher R K Marcon A W Fisher Hall P M Grueber H R Kinnaird A H D Feild N T Carrington C Cecil Ince and P H Smith to Niobe undated

Naval Cadets—J A V Gravener to Latiner E G de S Jugan-Hughes S H Y Birley and W M Richardson to Niobe undated

Inspector of Machinery—W J Cantor to Vivid for the Reserve (Jan 1, 1899)

Fleet Engineers—E H Sanders to Niobe undated F A Cockett to Vivid for Slaney undated J Pitt to Victoria and Albert Nov 18

Staff Engineer—A J Johnston to Niobe undated

Outer Engineer—J H Dalrymple to Vivid for Blonde Nov 23

Engineers—G T Goodall to Victory for Hardy A W Bolton to Victory for Violet Nov 23 F P Jackson to Pembroke for Argonaut Nov 23 O R Paul to Niobe undated

Assistant Engineers—H T Canning to Pembroke for Pactolus H W Grant to Howe J S Hare to Pembroke for Pegasus Nov 21 F R Goodwin to Perihelion temporary W G P Lumsden probationary to victory for Europa Nov 22 S M G Boyer C B Cassell and R A Jory temporary to Niobe undated F W Hamblin probationary to Niobe undated F N Maguire to Pembroke for Persons Nov 24

Staff Surgeons—I Elliot, M D to Philomel, P W Bassett Smith, to Grasper (Dec 1).

Surgeons—H H Peard to Defiance, W H S Stallwortt, to Vernon (Nov 18), H R Gardiner, M B to Victory, for Haslar Hospital (Nov 8), A H Monasmith, to Niobe (unlisted)

Fleet Paymasters—J A Woods, to Niobe undated.

Assistant Paymasters—P L Campbell, to Devastation undated, C B Mosher to Niobe undated, G H Rowe to Alexandra, as Secretary, F W Preston to Alexandra, as Secretary's Clerk Nov 24.

Clerk—R H D Hicks, to Niobe undated.

Gunners—W R Griffith, to Pelorus T Peel, W J Thompson, to Ramillies T, J H Kent, to Vernon Staff, R Fennimore, to Hotspur, for Q D D Nov 15, A Ridgers to a Victory for Gladiator Nov 15,

Chief Boatswain—W Hurrell, to be Chief Boatswain at Devonport, vice Kirby Dec 1

Boatswains—S C Ball and F C Monks, to Pembroke, for Q D D G Griffiths, to Majestic, G H Roberts to Victory, for Orlando Nov 14,

Chief Carpenters—I H Bennett to Victory, for Dockyard Reserve, G Wallis to Mars undated

Carpenters—T Richards, to Victory, for Spartiate, S J Lacey, to Victory, for Dockyard Reserve, J W Shaldrake, to Victory, for St George, T Massey, to Colossus, C R Edwards, to Vivid, for Bellona S G S Morrell, to Vivid, for Pique.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agent—C J Barnard, at Skegness (Nov 17).

NAVY GAZETTE.

Admiralty, Nov 14—In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1871, Lieut W L Down has been placed on Retired List, with permission to assume rank of Commander Nov 9

Nov 15,—The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in Her Majesty's Fleet,—J Bryan W H Daw, C Shepherd H L Norris, A A Forrester, M B J M G Swinton, J Stoddart M B, J A Forrest, M B W G Westcott F J McKenna, M B F R Maun W W Keir, M B E C Sawly, P H Bannister M B R S Osborne M W Falkner E O B Carberry M B J K Raymond M B and H W Mattes Nov 8

Royal Naval Reserve.—Sub Lieut W G Churchill has been placed on Retired List at his own request Nov 7

Nov 16—Royal Naval Reserve—Lieut W Hocking has been placed on Retired List of his rank Aug 18

Nov 17.—In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870 and Chaplain the Rev A B Sackville West has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Naval Reserve:—The following gentlemen have been appointed Sub Lieutenants—viz.,—J Kearney F J Baldock, P W Mathews D Futvoye Carne Verner, R B Clark, G Adam J A Thompson J R Barrett A E Bagwell H Webster E E Wynn H F Richards, W H Parker T C Broome, W W Bowman, T Tomkin, H G Rader-macher, C E Seward, W S Smith D G Browne, J W Read, T F Battler, M O'Connor H Webb, W B Elson G Sinclair F W Wood J M Briggs J P Young, T L Kenrick, R C W Wilson P A G Atwood S G Hollis J C Williams.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indra, 3,923 tons, Captain F Burkell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 28th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Bhundara, 2,215 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, 1st December, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain P H Martyr, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Muscat, 3rd December, with a general cargo, and Mr Janardhan, and 6 sepoys of the 21st Bo Infantry.

THE s s Hohenfels, 3,550 tons, Captain T Lintig, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant, from Antwerp, (16th November,) with a cargo of coal and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Hansa Line s s Lindenfels, 1,882 tons, Captain T Wilkins, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Hamburg, (27th November,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Patterman, Mr P Derngers, Mr C B Wallace, Mr and Mrs S H Leggett, Mr D Dunn, Lieut T Gray, Mr I Moloney, Mr S C Shanamer, and 65 deck.

THE B P S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi 8th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs Barcklay and infant, Mrs Kal and infant, Mr Williams, Mr Ostrian, Lieut Rolland, Mr Chellaram, Mr and Mrs Sequiera and 3 children, Mr Chandoomul, Mr Dalzo Bhindas, Mr Assamul and 95 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 10.

Vessels	Tons	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
Baghdad	819	Hill			M M & Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
Boddana	21-3	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Umta	34 9	Harrington			Do
Ship Ladakh	1904	Hannah			
Woolwich	2107	Cox			A Montachaff
Orissa	352	Blott			M M & Co
Sutlej	2143	Symons			P & O Co
India	2591	Robertson			M M & Co
Okhla	3196	Peck			Do
Clithoe 8	2222	Proud			K N & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Amra	70	Martyr			M M & Co
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			K N & Co
Hohenfels	1862	Wilkins			Glade & Co
Indra	3923	Burkill			
Kola	497	Livingstone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Ship.	Vessels	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
N Akbar		1441	Baldwin	E Africa	12-12	H C Joosub
		30	Ton Crane			
Crescent		905	Hanush	Calcutta		H C Tarmohomed

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	553	Fruckeera	Bhownuger	10-12	Shprd & Co
Isuravati	513	Adum	Mangalore	12-12	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Peninsular	3048	Wheeler	London	17-12	P & O Co
7	Ko eland	2831	Chalmers	Antwerp	12-12	W & A Gr Co
8	Moravia	2288	Manzoni	Trieste	12-12	A L S N Co
1	Hohenfels	1862	Nion			Glade & Co
11	Courland	760	Sustad			H C Joosub
12	Mazagon	3229	Andrews	China		P & O S N Co

MESSRS. WEIR'S DRY DOCK.

Ponsai	872 tons gross		Shprd & Co
Bq Grosvenor	533 tons gross		H S Seedick

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 7h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Hohenfels s	Lintig	Antwerp, Nov 16
	Lindenfels s	Wilkins	Hamburg, Nov 27
10	Indra s	Burkill	Calcutta, Nov 28
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 8
	Ben Macleod s	Ward	Glasgow, Nov 1
	Hispania s	Abret	Glasgow, Oct 29
	Amra s	Martyn	Muscat, Dec 3
11	Corthaves s	Hall	Aden, Dec 5
	Henry Bickow s	Bennett	Busreh, Nov 27

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Wolf s	Jones	Marseilles, &c
	Clyde s	Denny	Aden
	H M S Waspe	Lambert	Karachi
	1 M S Sphinx	Phillips	Muscat
	Bhundara s	Stebbing	Zanzibar via Karachi
11	Flor de la brig	Nacoda	Damaun
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi

The steamer Amra, entered for loading on Saturday for Persian Gulf

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Peninsular s, 3048, Wheler
Foreland s, 2-32, Chalmers
Glan Macrae s, 1412, Elliot
Wolf s, 1548, Jones
Moravia s, 2238, Maccezzi
Mazagon s, 3280, Andrews
Courland s, 760, Fairweather
Crescent s, 996, Hanah
Woolwich s, 2107, Cox
Ladakh sp, 1903, Hannah

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—562 cwt oilbannum M Jaffer

FOR ANTWERP.

Foreland s—110 bales cotton E Skinner and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Moravia s—220 bales cotton Glade and Co, 4 cases brassware S J Tellery and Co, 25 cwt gun M J Joomabhoy and Co, 500 cwt myrabolams Tyabjee and Co

FOR VENICE.

Moravia s—100 bales cotton Lyon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Mazagon s—500 bales twist Vaz Shan and Co, 300 bales twist King Wah, 400 bales twist Framji Sons and Co, 750 bales twist S J David and Co, 830 bales twist, 232 cwt sharkfins and 3 cwt fishmaws C Ebrahim and Co

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—625 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 12th December, 1898.

1. Duties—
Orderly Officer for the week—Lieut H A H Payne
Next for duty—Lieut J S Fairclough
Orderly Sergt No 1 Company—Sergt D A Pinder
Next for duty—Sergt J P Allen
Orderly Sergt No 2 Company—Sergt J J Marsland
Next for duty—Sergt W F Zaroorst
2. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound.
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L gun drill
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Headquarters
Tuesday and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—10 in R M L gun drill
3. There will be class firing at Colaba on Wednesday next the 14th instant. Train leaves Victoria Turminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla at 6-12 a.m.
4. There will be no practice on Saturday next the 17th instant.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th December, 1898.

1. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 12th instant, and Thursday, the 15th instant.
(2) Cathedral High School—At 4-45 p.m. on Tuesday, the 13th instant, and Thursday, the 15th instant.
(3) Indo-British Institution—At 4-30 p.m., to-day, Monday, the 12th instant.
(4) Byculla Scottish School—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 14th instant.
(5) John Connon School—At 3-30 p.m., on Friday, the 16th instant.

BATTALION PARADE.

(6) Sir Richard Temple's Statue on Friday the 16th instant at 6-45 a.m., for Commanding Officer's parade.

2 There will be Company drill for F Company to-day Monday the 12th instant at 8-15 p.m., at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

3 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 4536 Vol A B Algar to C Company.
No 4538 Vol W T Sullivan to G Company.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

van Houten's
PURE
SOLUBLE
Cocoa
Van Houten's Cocoa contains a much larger quantity of flesh-forming substances in digestive form than any other beverage.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [25

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.
ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	R. 6-0-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, world wide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F ALLUM, General Manager.

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Recommended by 3007 Newspapers
"They are a Treasure" Standard
Sold by all Stationers

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure." Standard
"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal.
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value" Science.
They combine as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.
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TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
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FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.
£13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occure sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occure sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
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SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents
66-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.
CHIEF OFFICE:
ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, POULTRY,
LONDON, E. C.
ASSETS EXCEED—£6,250,000.
There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.
Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10 236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.
LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
COLOMBO	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
RANGOON	Bank of Australasia and Branch
AGRA	The Bank of Madras.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.
	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,990,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BAKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INETREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
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SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eyra, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grass Hopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 71 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER — CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

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AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

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For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6

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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling, Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating.

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HER ROYAL HIGHNESS
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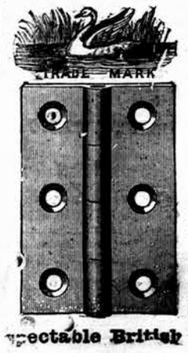

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

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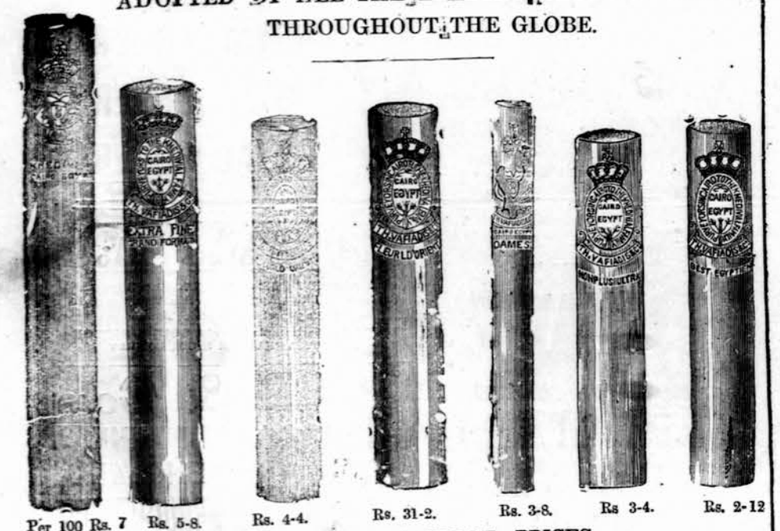

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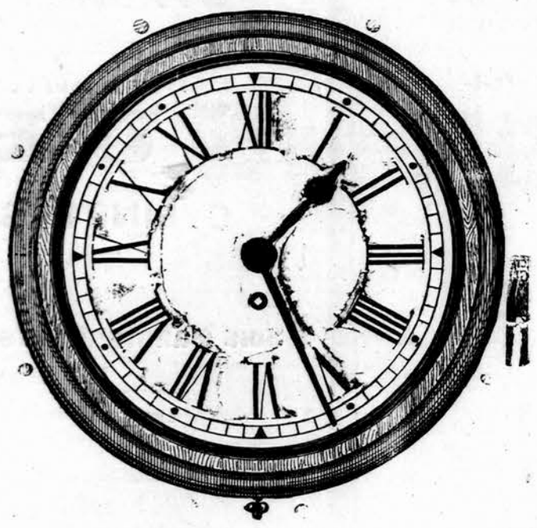

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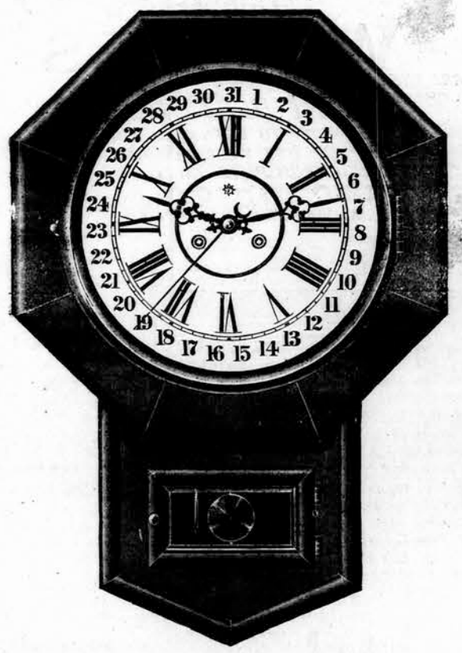

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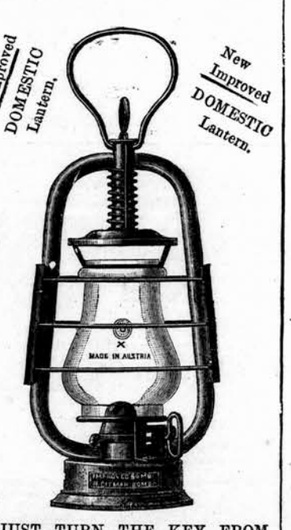

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

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These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

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Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 5/- per bottle. May be had of Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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